ROYAL ASIATIC

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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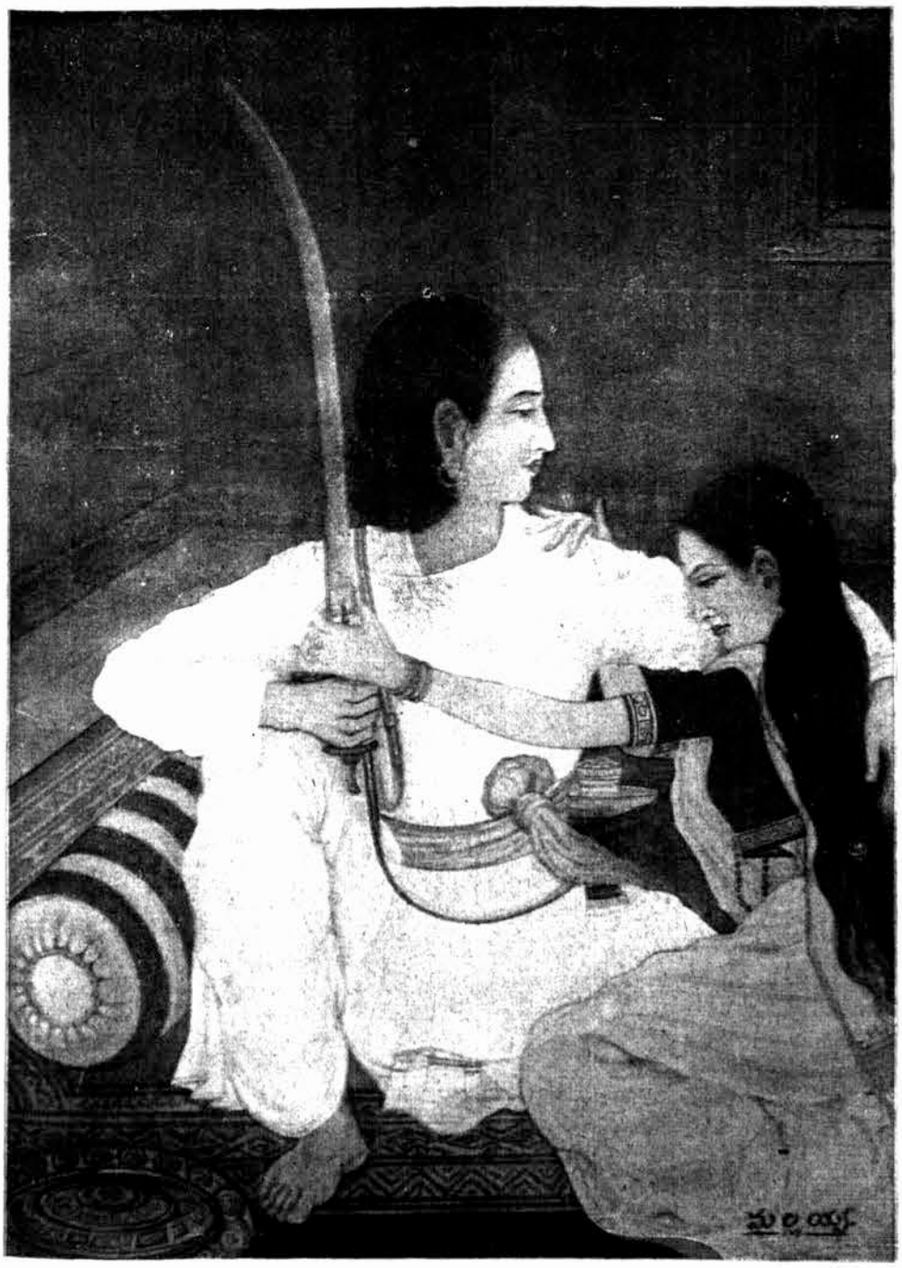
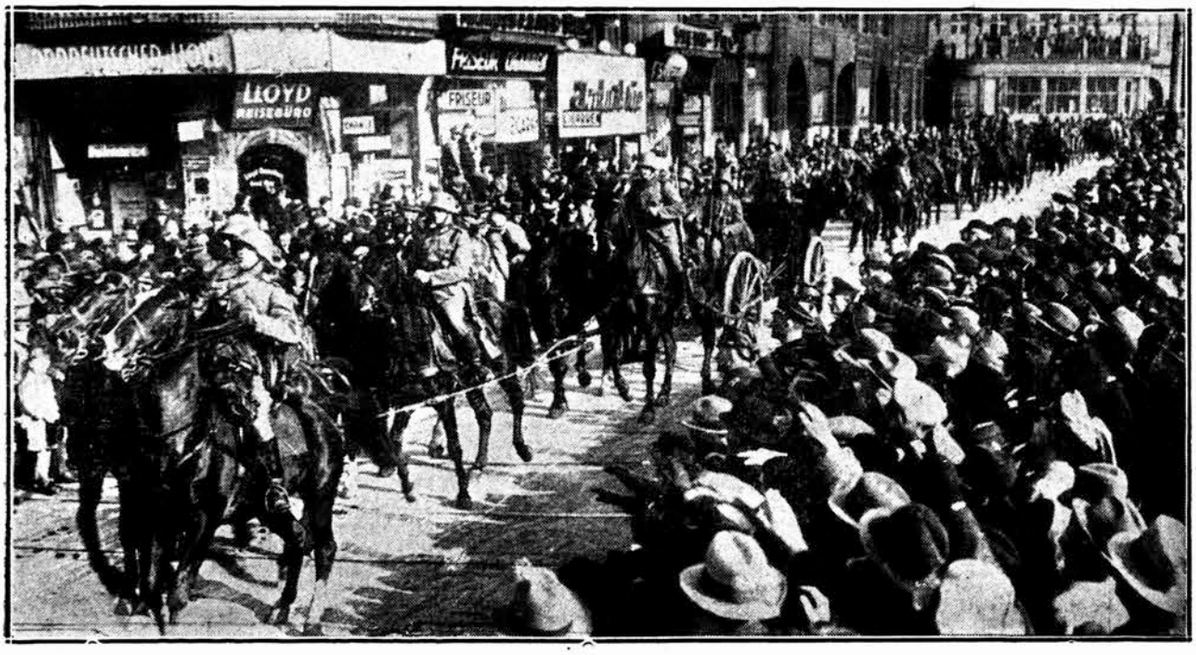


BALACHANDRA AND MANCHALA

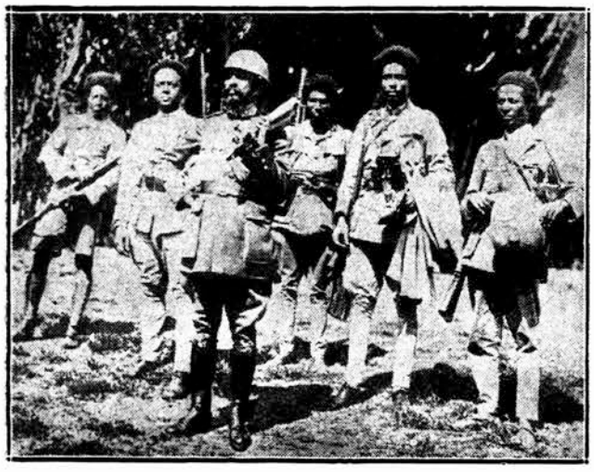
(Characters in well-known historical romance by 14th century Telugu author, Sreenath.)
(Painting by Malliah.)

"THE DUTY FIRST"

GERMAN TROOPS IN DE-MILITARISED RHINELAND



An Artillery Company of the Ge rman Army parading through the streets of Dusseldorf on March 7. In this manner 20,000 German troops entered the demilitarized Rhineland section on orders of Dictator Adolf Hitler.



Emperor Haile Selassie, accompanied by members of his army staff, defiantly exposes himself to dangers of air-raid outside his headquarters in Dessye after anti-aircraft observers had sounded alarm.

Following Germany's re-occupation of the Rhineland area, French troops have occupied fortified area along German border-line. Here a group of these soldiers may be seen whiling away the time by playing cards.

A typical holiday costume of a Swiss girl of Appenzell.

Victoria Regia—one of the largest in the world, grown in the pond at Victoria Gardens, Bombay. (Photo by V. Muljimal).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1936

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai

A STUDY.

(By Mr. O. M. THOMAS)

Seventeen years ago I had occasion to frequent the Bombay High Court. The front rank lawyers there in those days formed a goodly company headed by the famous Mr. J. D. Inverarity, then a doyen on the decline and since deceased. In this wrangling clan, conceding to the aged Scotsman by a legal fiction, the leadership which in effect they had challenged with success, were Mr. D. F. Mullah (afterwards Sir Dinshaw Mullah), Mr. J. B. Kanga, (now Sir Jamshedji Kanga), Mr. M. A. Jinnah, as distinguished in law as in politics, and the very refined Mr. M. R. Jayakar who combines a fine gift of eloquence with the hesitation of Hamlet. But the man who fascinated me most was Mr. B. J. Desai who was hardly known outside his profession. Time has brought its revenge, for that rather plain name has lengthened into the more impressive Bhulabhai J. Desai and its possessor to-day wears the triple tiara of leadership of the Bar, of the Swaraj Party, and of the Opposition in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was born on the 13th October, 1877, at Bulsar, in the Surat District, not very far from Bardoli, in the Bombay Presidency. His father was a Government Pleader. After his early education in his hometown, he joined the Elphinstone College in Bombay and passed the BA. degree examination with first class honours. He was thereupon offered a Government of India Scholarship to proceed to England to complete for the Indian Civil Service, which family circumstances prevented him from accepting. So he studied for his M.A. degree, took it, and became a professor in the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad. He gave up this appointment after two years and having qualified himself for law in the meanwhile, joined the Bar in Bombay. He made his mark at once. The Bombay Bar then was the virtual preserve of barristers, mostly British. Its privileged defences, however, fell before the forensic assault of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, a rank outsider to the Inns of Court, and he whirled from success to success with vertiginous rapidity. His practice soon covered the whole Presidency. And in Bombay, the second city of the Empire, where Big Busines has eclipsed the liberal professions, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai held his own among the moneybags of Malabar Hill.

HONOURS DECLINED

High office is often the reward of a brilliant legal career. Mr. Desai has not yielded to its glamour, and has viewed it with averted eyes. In 1923 he was offered a place in the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, but he declined it. About that time, too, he was repeatedly offered a High Court Judgeship only to be refused again and again. His mood seems to have altered in 1926 when he acted as the Advocate-General of Bombay. The change was only momentary, and he did not care to accept a permanent office in that capacity. I have it on good authority that he was sounded as a proper person to fill the high post of Law Member of the Government of India. His close personal friends pressed him hard to avail of the unsought opportunity, but Mr. Bhulabhai Desai proved a Barkis who was 'not' willing, and he declined the appointment in anticipation. This consistent refusal of offices actually offered is a rare event in the public life of India, and it elevated him to an exalted plane. It gives him a touch of that greatness which is due to silent self-denial. His was not a mere negative attitude of recoiling from remunerative offices. He has gone one better, and at the testing time has paid the penalty of his political convictions. A sentence of imprisonment for a year and a fine of Rs. 10,000 passed on him on the 25th July, 1932, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance for his Congress activities, is the ostensible measure of his martyrdom, but a ruined health, the recurrent sequel to his incarceration, must be added to the account of his real sacrifice.

Vivian Grey, the young hero of Disraeli's first and famous novel, persuaded himself that to succeed as an advocate he must be a great lawyer. It is not a correct conclusion, but it applies to the remarkable career of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at the Bar. He may lack that vast and weighty erudition which raised Sir Rashbehari Ghose and Sir Dinshaw Mullah to a certain juristic renown; still he is much more than a clever advocate who wins verdicts. Clearness is often mistaken for superficiality and is not infrequently a hindrance to a reputation for profundity. Mr. Desai has a lightness and lucidity that conceals the depth of his legal lore. Yet his knowledge is equal to the exigencies of any situation. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, speaking with the inside information of a former Law Member of the Government of India, has said that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was one of the two lawyers of distinction whose evidence most impressed the Repressive Laws Committee of the Indian Government fifteen years before. Mr. Desai gave another convincing demonstration of his mastery of law when he appeared on behalf of the peasants of Bardoli before two Special Committees in 1928 and 1931. Notwithstanding these proofs of his quality as a lawyer, his true metier is that of the advocate. There are subtler and more massive minds in the legal profession

(Continued on page 42)

When H. M. King Edward VIII, Britain's 41-year-old bachelor King, sent a message to the House of Commons asking it to renew the Civil List, he gave a hint of a possible step in the near future into the ranks of benedicts. The paragraph read: "His Majesty desires that the contingency of his marriage should be taken into account, so that in that event there should be provision for Her Majesty the Queen, etc. etc." Well informed persons re-surveyed the list of eligible princesses and hesitated before the name of Greek Princess Eugenie. They believe that she is the most likely Royal candidate for the world's most coveted queenship. Princess Eugenie (above), is a cousin of Princess Marina, wife of King Edward's brother, Prince George.

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

KARWAR THE BEAUTIFUL

Its Salubrious Climate, The Safety Of Its Harbour, The Beauty Of Its Wooded Scenery, the Loveliness Of its Beach And The Varied Sporting Facilities It Provides, Richly Entitle This Town To Be Known As The Pearl Of The West Coast

(By THOMAS J. COUTINHO).

Some call it "the pearl of Malabar," some the 'Lydo of the West coast' and some 'Concan Magic': the Great Tagore has alluded to it in two lengthy chapters in his book "My Reminiscences."

But despite all these meeds of praise, this glorious health and sport resort stands sublimely modest in a remote corner of the Concan, as if it were held within the grip of a vice between Malabar on the South and the Portuguese State of Goa on the North. It has a harbour which has proved invaluable as a port of shelter during cyclonic disturbances and monsoon storms Many a coaster has sought refuge in its sheltering moorage and received the hospitality of its benevolent protection—and then bid it a lugubrious farewell to proceed to its destination, when the calm has well set in.

Even the nautical charts of the West Coast demarcating the course from Trombay to Cape Comorin, indicate Karwar as a reliable place for vessels which are compelled to seek shelter on account of sudden storms while underway. Thus to the navigator it has been a priceless boon, and so many old captains and sailors who ply on the West Coast have a soft corner in their hard-boiled hearts for this insignificant spot on the map.

ITS SCENIC GLORY.

The first impression of a visitor who beholds its scenic glory is that this place is a criterion by which to gauge the marvellousness of the beauty of the Garden of Eden, and some have had the audacity to pronounce that they have actually had a glimpse of Paradise, on Earth. All this is sheer exaggeration no doubt, but after some meditation on the luxuriant gloriousness of scenery it becomes obvious to the mind's eye that after all it is really paradox in its sublimity; and the visitor cannot but help drinking from its sweet cup, when he ultimately finds himself inebriated with its charm. Such is the mystic hold this wonderful little town has upon the stranger who first sets his eyes upon it.

After being drunk to saturation on a moon-light night, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was impelled to compose a poem. Nature has been exceptionally good to Karwar in endowing upon its scenery which leaves an indelible picture in the mind of the observer. Hence many a visitor has fallen in love with this lonely spot. He finds it out when he goes back; there is a longing in him to return next year, and right enough he turns up.

SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Anglers have always had very busy seasons, every one has met with luck and come overloaded with the day's catch. That is why scores of Europeans whose hobby is angling flock in the 'Grand Hotel' during the season. All of them go away perfectly satisfied. Their catch exceeds their expectations. Dr. Souter, who is a regular annual visitor, has at times had such exuberant luck that he had to distribute the fish amongst passers-by so as to get rid of it before decomposition started. Loads of fish are caught and every angler goes home contented to the brim.

Another sport which attracts visitors is 'Shikar'. Hundreds of sportsmen have spent their weekends at Karwar, hunting wild game. They have usually been successful. Some have bagged tigers, others wildboars, deer and bisons; but very few, unless they were bad marksmen have returned empty handed. The District Superintendent of Police, a recent arrival, within a fortnight of his stay here killed five tigers. This is proof to give an idea of what sporting facilities Karwar provides.

LOVELY BEACH.

Besides comprehending various attractions it possesses a beach which itself is noteworthy. The charm and amenity of the beach are such that they afford the greatest pleasure to a worried mind. Myriads of people—men and women—go there in the evening and forget their sorrows. One solitary stroll works wonders and a miraculous effect is instantly produced upon the mind. Often, medical men advise their patients to go to the beach for ozone. This beach has been found very conducive to the recuperation of convalescents who go there for open air. Several invalids are brought every day on sedan chairs, and their faces glow with signs of refreshment, after they have remained on the beach for only a short while. One feels as if he is being consoled by Nature; as if She has invited him to rest on Her beautiful bosom and be so absorbed in its sweetness that no temporal cares, have any chance to haunt his thoughts during this ephemeral bliss which makes him laugh his blues away.

Poets and Philosophers, Vakils and Crooks, have all tried this wonderful panacea, and they unanimously glory in its magnetic efficacy.

The enchanting scenery, the lovely beach and the Shikar and angling facilities make a perfect combination serving to draw more and more strangers to "Karwar the Beautiful", so named after the remarks of a visiting Governor.

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A great many women, while they are not actually ill, are only half-fit. In consequence, their looks suffer. Their complexions are pale, their eyes lustreless, and in addition they have so little vitality that they feel exhausted before the day is half over.

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LOST KORAN MANUSCRIPT

Found In A Shop At Cairo

The four-year-old mystery of the disappearance from the museum of the Mosque El Aksa of a Koran manuscript of the Middle Ages was solved on March 21, when it was found in the shop of a Cairo antiquity dealer, to whom the document had been sold for £59.

The Koran was part of a collection of twenty-five manuscript volumes which were considered priceless because they had been written by the Moorish Sultan Abul Hussein Merini in the thirteenth century.

In the same style as the ancient Roman Koran found in the Mosque of Cordova, the manuscript was treasured because of its remarkable decorations. It was written 605 years ago on Gazelle parchment, luxuriously illustrated, bound in gold and embossed on both sides in silver.

Germany's Growing Youth Hostels

A Meal Or Night's Lodging Costs 8d.

The number of Youth Hostels in Germany continues to grow. Six large hostels and a number of smaller ones will be dedicated this year. The German Youth Hostels are intended for the use of young people under 20 years of age, but older persons are accommodated when there is room. Only walkers and cyclists are allowed to use them, motorists and motor cyclists are not admitted. Under a reciprocal agreement membership of the Youth Hostels Association of Great Britain entitles the traveller to use the German Youth Hostels.

The cost of a night's lodging is about 8d. and meals also cost about 8d. each. But miniature kitchens are provided and if he likes the tramper or cyclist may bring his own provisions and cook them himself. A penny-in-the-slot principle operates the small gas cookers, and utensils are provided free.

The best way of paying for accommodation and meals in the German Youth hostels is by the purchase of books of coupons issued for this purpose by the British Youth Hostels Association. These coupons are each worth 8d. and each covers the cost of a bed or a meal. Buyers of these coupons have also the satisfaction of knowing that they are providing German youngsters with the opportunity of paying return visits, since under an arrangement with the German Government the money obtained by the sale of these coupons is reserved for the use of members of the German Youth Hostels Association wishing to spend their holidays in Great Britain. During the year 1935 100,000 foreigners spent a night in a German Youth Hostel.

CHINESE DOCTORS FAVOUR STERILISATION

At a session of the Chinese Medical Union at Hankow, it was urged by many doctors that it was desirable to sterilize mentally deficient persons.

At the same session, many Chinese doctors stated that they were in favour of certificates of general good health being produced by all who wished to marry. It was decided eventually to approach the Government with suggestions and demands, on these lines, so that corresponding laws might be passed.

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ABOUT YOUR NEW PAIR OF SHOES

THEY MAY BE BOOTS

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

A new pair of shoes or boots like a new doll, a new hat, a new baby, has a charm of its own. God in his infinite mercy has allowed an animal to be killed, for baby's shoes—red shoes, yellow shoes, dark brown shoes and, of course, black shoes, including those small varnish shoes with white buttons that you see on the feet of sick children. These babies have silver anklets on white socks, their eyes are blackened, so that no devil may look on them with an evil eye. There are, of course, golden shoes, for small feet, to kiss the floor, and for the evening, for beauty, for dance, and for an aesthetic scheme for gold and black and red and white sari or frock.

A BIRTHDAY DELIGHT.

A new pair of shoes, which have a mystic quality for the children, leave a life-long impress. Who does not remember the small boots with broad toes, which gave such delight to your birthday eve, with a smell of their own, cosily packed in a tissue paper with the clean brown sole, whose aroma was mixed in your dream, and was in your nostrils when you got up in those great days, when birthdays were celebrated with eclat; "torans" on the door, "chok" on the threshold, design fesh or flower, new clothes in the old tray "khoomcha," and, of course, with the rose water sprinkler, the "kunkoo" pot, grains of rice and your new suit or "jhabla," socks, and the new pair of shoes with the aroma, and "batasa", all reflected in their glory in the "khoomcha" made of German Silver or Silver, bedecked with a small bouquet with champeli, and red rose, and silver thread? You can't paint the lily, but can make the rose smell more sweet by rose water.

You came out of the bath room in new "champal" or "sapat", were made to mount a stool, and you ever dressed. New socks have a way of sticking near your heels, they make a dead halt, great persuasion is required and varied devices have to be used. Same is the case with your shoes or boots. In those days, boys generally wore boots; they also out of sympathy with the socks used to strike and refused admission to your feet. You had to remove the lace, the brown new lace with the fresh metallic ends, before you could thrust your feet—the same feet you have got now, but less corned and with much less mileage to their credit. We must say that we were not all comfortable in that new pair. It was an adventure, the world was slipping away under your feet, stability was lacking.

It was an achievement to walk in those boots. They were in some parts loose, in some parts they seemed to have been made by the very devil to spoil your birthday. They seemed to refuse compromise, had stiffness did not bend, and they screeched. When you went to the fire-temple with sandal-wood and walked over the marbled-floor, they seemed to misbehave, they looked all awry, the toes were big, the soles were thick, and oh! they tortured your little nails and fingers as the Fathers of the Church did in Spain, but that was not every time.

THE CHARM OF A NEW PAIR.

Children would lose faith in the world if all shoes would pinch, and become Godless. No, the charm of a new pair of shoes or boots remains perennial, because many a pair of shoes fit you like gloves, are malleable, new, make you feel as if you are walking on Elysian footpaths and they take you to ice-cream shops, where you also get coloured sweets. The boots had, small utilitarian appendage of cloth, in which you put your finger with great expectations, while you drove your feet in them—the glory of that shine, the beauty of those heels, innocent of dirt, your own pair, better than your cousin's, ever to much better than the one you last had so different from the decayed wreckage that is lying there under your bed, your old pair which you had to wear the next day.

You can't wear the new pair everyday. Oh, no! It is to be packed again, in its box covered with tissue paper, and peeped into when nobody is looking placed above the cupboard, with other boxes containing new boots and shoes of the other members of your family, in that cupboard where his in a sacred corner covered with clean white "malmal," your new suit, a suit with "naphthalene" balls.

Have we lost the charm to-day for a new pair of shoes, because we have grown old and more waters have flown under the varied bridges of the world? Certainly not, they may have lost their mystery, the earth under their soles has gone more prosaic. Life has gone, but not the beauty that is in the new pair. Ofcourse, they may be ugly, of some hurrid yellow, with bulging toes which screeched your soul out into devil's land, but to-day you have a vast choice, streets and streets of boots and shoes shops, at popular prices, made by your own "mochis" who make shoes like any "shoe maker" in the world—honest piece of work, vide the sign board in one of the by-lanes in the Fort, "Honesty is the Best Policy Boot And Shoe Repairing Shop."

A PLEASURE TO JADED NERVES

All the shades of brown in varied leathers are at your disposal, with lovely footwear from Delhi and Lahore to suit your changing idealism. They have a better background, in exquisite shop-windows, they advertise themselves from spacious platforms, looking at you from within glass-cases—"Look at me, I am better than my neighbour, and all for 4-12, or 3-8, or 5-2, the sort of thing you like, I'll keep your feet cosy, make you look smart, and if you treat me well, I'll do you good service. The hard-soled, neighbour tells me I am frivolous but I am not."

There's more beauty in our foot-wear than there ever was—shoes not only for Louis XIV and his charming daughter-in-law Marie Duloinette, not only for the Bourbons, but for all the great world, liberated by modern education, for democracy, at cheap and popular prices, for my man Jeeves, and his Lord, for all who want to walk God's own earth in gentle footwear, made for durability and comfort, as our friends of the Sh'ah sect who specialise in boots and shoes would tell you. In our mature days, we may not like an absolutely new pair, a pair which shouts its verginity but surely, it is a pleasure even to our jaded, nerves to know that all has gone well with the new pair. It does not pinch, it is the exact shade, its shape is what you want, it has a place in your scheme, and it is new.

REPTILES AS PETS

Dogs And Cats No Longer Monopolise Family Hearth In New York

When Columbia University ousted all animal pets from student dormitories the other day there were immediate repercussions at the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Numerous calls came from people eager to welcome the dispossessed alligators, white mice, turtles, cats and dogs into their homes. There is scarcely an animal, society spokesmen say, that cannot find a home with one or another of New York City's pet enthusiasts, writes Mr. John Markland in the "New York Times."

Dogs and cats may still outnumber other animals in the city's pet population, but they no longer monopolize the family hearth. Not only alligators and white mice, but monkeys, ocelots, snakes and lizards are admitted to domestic circles nowadays. At least one Manhattan resident keeps a red fox, which he leads about the streets on a leash. Cub bears are not uncommon. Turtles of all shapes and sizes vie with tropical fish for popularity in household aquaria. Recently the lowly ant has been admitted to the pet ranks—whole colonies, housed in specially built "palaces," are now kept in Manhattan apartments.

Pet dealers date the vogue for the unusual or exotic in the pets from the boom days of the Twenties, when a great variety of animals previously confined to zoos and circuses found their way into apartments and suburban homes.

DOMESTICATED OSCELOTS

Although the market for unusual animals breeds fell off somewhat during the depression, many distinctly foreign pets have survived in favour. Among them is the ocelot, a leopard-like cat, which, if caught young, can be trained and domesticated almost as easily as a dog. Ocelots are found frequently on large suburban estates, where they are allowed to run about as freely as a dog or cat.

Monkeys are reported to be growing in popularity as household pets. People keep them in cages, as they would keep birds. The smaller species, such as the Capuchin, the marmoset or the spider-monkey, are favoured. A trapeze in the cage provides the monkey with all the exercise he needs, and his diet consists mainly of bananas and other fruits, nuts and milk.

The monkey is said to be even more intense in his devotion to his master or mistress than is a dog; conversely, he is less friendly toward strangers, for he is the most suspicious of animals. The amazingly human grimaces, pranks and chatter of the pet monkeys are traits which endear him greatly to his owner.

REPTILES AS PETS.

Snakes are not so common as pets in large cities, partly because of the difficulties of feeding them, partly because neighbouring tenants object. Occasionally a metropolitan dweller favours a snake as a pet, however. Usually it is one of the small harmless varieties and is kept in a cage like a bird.

Alligators make tractable pets, although, according to pet dealers, they must be caught young, like most other tropical animals. Unlike the alligator, the crocodile is vicious in nature and can never be domesticated.

Native squirrels are protected from confinement by State conservation laws, and city health ordinances prohibit the keeping of dairy animals on private property. But white mice, roosters, rabbits and toads are frequently admitted to the family circle, in luxurious apartments and penthouses as well as in the most unpretentious flats. The common or garden variety "poll" as well as brilliantly plumed macaws and white cockatoos are perennial favourites in the city just as they are in rural communities.

Small boys, always catholic in their animal tastes, are responsible for many of the unusual pets found in urban households, but mature persons are often even more devoted than youngsters to strange animals.

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LOCARNO

Swiss Holiday Resort Which Has Become World-Famous Through Peace Pact

By FRED MARTIN

In view of the Locarno-Peace Pact which is now the subject of great international importance, the following brief article on Locarno (Switzerland) will be of interest to readers. The pact was signed in the Law Courts in October 1525, the room is kept exactly as it was, when the signing of the Pact took place, open to visitors every day.)

If you approach Locarno by train, your first impressions will only be concerned with the mildness of its climate and the richness of its vegetation; not long after your arrival, however, you will be struck with the imposing views of Lake Maggiore and the Alps as seen from the quays or from your hotel window. But, if perchance you should arrive by steamboat, coming from Pallanza or Laveno, you will be enchanted by the beauty of the bay of Locarno at the foot of Monte Bre with its white villas and hotels rising from the lake shore innumerous terraces to the heights of Monti and Orselina, while the famous 'sanctuario' or pilgrim church of Madonna del Sasso, perched on a wooded rock at the head of the Ramogna gorge, dominates a town, whose very name stands for peace and goodwill in the world.

Sister Town Of Lugano

It is chiefly by its restful serenity and peaceful quietness that Locarno differs from its sister-town Lugano. While great Continental trains rush through Lugano by day and night, making it a convenient centre for international travel, Locarno is a terminus station of the Swiss Federal Railways that is not reached by travellers in through-cars, booked for the South or the North. This and other factors tend to give Locarno the character of a reposing climatic resort, favourable for rest-cures, and commendable to those who would escape the 'maddening crowds'. Here one can recuperate, read or contemplate the beauty and harmony of this Southern scenery, ramble among the hills, or bathe at the lovely beach, while rigorous demands of fashion may remain unheeded. A game of golf or a set of tennis can also be enjoyed at one's leisure.

The town and population of Locarno have retained the unspoilt simplicity of older times. The Market Place is its unhanged centre, where flowers and fruits are sold, mostly by the rural folks. Old folk songs and dances are sometimes given here by the local population, when they fete the blossoming of their favourite flower, the camelia. While the climate and landscape, the architecture, language and songs of Locarno denote a typically Italian character, the people are nevertheless genuine Swiss democrats, having joined the small Republic as early as 1513. The mildness of the climate is due partly to the low altitude which is only 650 feet above sea-level, and partly to the mountain range protecting Locarno and also Brissago from all raw winds, and making them the most sheltered resorts far and wide.

Historical Churches

The Madonna del Sasso (1,164 ft.), which is reached by a cable railway and by a path with Stations of the Cross, was founded in 1480 and rebuilt in 1616. It contains two admirable altarpieces, the "Flight to Egypt" by Bramantino, dating from 1520, and the "Entombment" by Antonio Ciseri of Ronco, dated 1865. A little higher up is the small church S. Trinita del Monti with its graceful facade. The collegiate church of San Vittore in Muralto, near the Locarno station which is built on the site of a Pagan temple, is considered to be one of the oldest churches of Central Europe. It contains an ancient Crypt, in which two Roman inscriptions were found. However, there are also profane buildings of great interest too. The Castello Visconti, a great part of which was destroyed by the Swiss in 1532, became the seat of Swiss bailiffs in 1513. Renovated in 1924-26 by Ed. Berta, the beautiful remnant of the old castle now serves as a local Museum. Frescos, probable from Bernardo Luini and dating from 1510, a painting by Ciseri, etc., are valuable treasures. Another well preserved building is the fine old Castello di Ferro in Rivapiana.

Locarno—a view of the town from the Bay.

Beautiful Walks

Here beautiful walks and climbs are open to the visitor. A favourite after-dinner stroll leads along the Viale Verbano, i.e., the quay road of 1 1/2 miles length, past lovely gardens, to the hamlet of Rivapiana. Another fine walk, that can be extended far into a neighbouring valley begins at Monti, or Madonna del Sasso, continues through Orselina and Brione (above which is the hamlet Orech) and thence to Navegna. Here we may go on to Contra and enter the romantic Verzasca Valley. The road passes through gorges and rock galleries and finally reaches Mergoscia in 3 hours. It is advisable to descend to Gordola and return by train to Locarno. Another tour—with wonderful vistas of lake and Alps—leads from Monti in 2 hours to the summit of Monte Bre (3,625 feet). Longer is that from Monti-Orselina to the Alp Cardada 5,498 feet) and the Poncione di Trosa (6,148 feet), which takes you 3 hours.

Excursions

An easy ramble leads from Locarno via Solduno to Losone, where excellent wine is served in large rock cellars or 'grottos,' and over a hill to Ronco and Brissago, or back from Ronco via Monte Verita to Ascona-Locarno. Walks to Ponte Brolla and to the Centovalli villages are also much in favour. An excursion into the Maggia valley on foot or by train is very interesting. Climbers can ascend the Monte Zucchero (8,360 feet) from Bignasco, the Ghiridone (7,120 feet) from Brissago and the Tamaro (6,390 feet) from Magadino, which is on the opposite bank of the lake. An ideal walk leads from Magadino to Indemini (11M.).

Pleasurable excursions by boat or motor-coach are also made from this holiday-centre. There is the tour of Lake Maggiore, leading past Ascona and Brissago to the Castelli Cannero—standing in the lake to Pallanza, Stressa and the enchanting Borromean Isles, viz., the Isola Bella with its magnificent, terraced Italian gardens, the Isola Madre with wonderful gardens laid out in the English style, both islands with chateaux, and the Isola dei Pescatori, where Toscanini went to spend his holidays at a small inn.

Motor-coaches are also run regularly from Locarno to Pallanza for the visit of these famous islands. You can, moreover, motor up Monte Bre and into the Verzasca, Maggia and Centovalli Valleys too. The Centovalli road takes you to the Italian climatic resort of Santa Maria Maggiore and further to Domodossola on the Simplon route. Motorists will enjoy circular trips, such as the following:—Locarno, Lugano, Como, Varese, Laveno (ferry-boat) Stressa, Pallanza. Locarno. The same route, which can be enlarged in various ways (driving round Lake Como visiting Milan, etc.), can of course be taken by rail and boat also.

Thus Locarno, though it is really off the beaten track, can be enjoyed in various ways as a holiday-centre of the first order.

IS IT "REINCARNATION"?

Western Spiritualist Offers A Different Explanation Of Delhi Case

(BY V. D. RISHI, B.A., LL.B.).

Transmigration was regarded to have been conclusively proved by the cases like that of the girl at Delhi so widely reported in the newspapers. It will be worthwhile to point out that some Spiritualists are not yet prepared to admit the theory of reincarnation and have different explanations for such instances. The case was reported to a leading Spiritualist in England who has sent the following interesting reply. It deserves serious consideration by those who are prone to accept this theory. He writes:

"It is a very interesting case, it may, of course, be that this girl has returned, and I have no doubt that is the explanation which will appeal to most of the Hindus because they already accept reincarnation, but I am not at all sure that is the real explanation, at any rate it is not the only one.

As you are aware a trance medium may be able to reproduce all these things and give all this information under the control of a discarnate spirit and it is quite possible that it is such a close alliance, between this girl and the spirit of the Pundit's wife, that the spirit is over-shadowing her. You may be aware that for many years I was a trance medium, I don't often get the trance now, but the same matter often comes through me normally, though I do not let many people know I am a medium. When I sit down quietly I can remember 10 to 12 past lives very easily, but when I come to think it out they are all lives which I lived simultaneously that is, practically all of them happened in the last century and I am quite sure that what is happening, is that the memories of spirits (controls) are being recorded in my mind because they are throwing their thoughts to me just as they would do with a trance medium under control. Yet these lives appear to be my own because the spirit people and I are so closely knitted together.

There is another theory, too, which would cover the ground. It is the theory of a Spirit Person operating through the subconscious. It is rather a complicated theory and the evidence for it may not be very strong, but I think it is as strong as the evidence for reincarnation."

She—If wishes came true, what would be your first?

He—I would wish—ah, if I only dared to tell you!

She—Go on, go on. What do you suppose I brought up wishing for?

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL SUMMONED

Magistrate On The "Young Man In A Hurry"

When Mr. Randolph Churchill was summoned at Liverpool for £20 rates arrears in respect of offices in India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, Mr. J. Loughlin (the magistrate) asked:

"Was this the young man who came to Liverpool in a hurry and dashed in to tell people how to run the city?"

The clerk said it was the young gentleman.

"A nice example he is showing," said the magistrate. "There will be a forthwith order."

Mr. Randolph Churchill said later: "No application has reached me by assessment, letter or summons. If it had, the money would have been paid, and no occasion would have arisen for the magistrate to express his views about myself."

Commercialised Prostitution In Bombay

Wanted More Effective Legislation, Greater Police Vigilance, Wide Provision Of Clinics And Vigorous Propaganda For Popular Enlightenment

(By MYRTLE NORONHA, M.B., D.T.M. and Hy. (Eng.) D.T.M. (Lond)

Prostitution is almost coeval with mankind, but commercialised prostitution is more of a phenomenon of modern times. It sets at naught public order, public decency and public health and is deeply rooted in seaport towns and great centres of population like Bombay.

In the late sixties, the Government of India realised the ravages of venereal diseases in the country and enacted Act IV of 1868 on the lines of the English Contagious Diseases Act of 1866. The registration and medical examination of common prostitutes and their detention till cured was thereby rendered compulsory. In Bombay a Lock Hospital was built and staffed, and the administration of the Act was entrusted to a Supervisor and six medical inspectors and a small force of policemen and matrons. The Act came into force on 1st May, 1870, but it became inoperative in 1872 as the results obtained were poor. A fresh start was made in 1880 under the City Medical Officer of Health and persevered in until 1888 when the Indian Act was repealed by the Central Government two years after the repeal of the English Acts.

During the succeeding thirty years, commercialised prostitution and Venereal Diseases were accepted as inevitable evils and practically ignored. Only the systematic use of section 20 of the Bombay Police Act which enabled the Commissioner of Police to direct any prostitute to vacate her place of residence if she proved to be a nuisance to her neighbours, made them drift into one particular locality where they could not cause a nuisance to others, and thus a segregated area was automatically created in the heart of the city. Police supervision of the segregated area gradually raised to the status of a tolerated area—a compromise between the two rival systems—Regulation and Abolition. The women in the brothels were regularly recruited from different parts of India, and foreigners chiefly Japanese and Italians—were brought in by means of an agency system continually at work to supply the demand of the brothels. Provided the girls were over sixteen the authorities were powerless to interfere.

It was urged on behalf of this plague spot that it facilitated the maintainance of order and sanitation. It did neither. Concentrated vice begot crime, as proved by many instances. Medical inspection, which in its best organised form is hardly effective, there was none. The socalled segregation was only partial as the tolerated area contained only about 5,000 prostitutes, while the number of prostitutes scattered over the city both of the avowed and clandestine type was estimated to be three to four times the figure recorded for the segregated area!

Ineffective Legislation

However, the easy accessibility which the tolerated area gave the unwary, the undisguised plying of commercialised vice with profit to third parties, was an open challenge and affront to the public. No wonder, therefore, that agitation started against it in an organised form in 1920. A Social Purity Committee was formed in the same year which submitted a widely signed memorandum to Government asking among other things for legislation to make brothel keeping illegal. In response to this agitation Government appointed in 1921 a Prostitution Committee, which submitted its report in 1922. The main recommendations of the majority of the committee were that the Bombay Government should follow the example of the Government of Burma and make the following acts illegal: (1) the keeping of brothels; (2) the procuring of women; and, (3) the letting of houses for the purposes of prostitution. Government did not fully accept these recommendations and introduced a Bill—The Prevention of Prostitution Act 1923—which did not suppress brothels, but provided for the punishment of solicitation, for the penalisation of trafficking by pimps and procurers and by those who, if males, lived on the earnings of prostitutes.

The bill introduced by Government was a step in the right direction towards a policy of gradual abolition, but the provisions of the Act were defective and did not produce the desired effect. The main shortcomings of the Act were that brothel keeping in the name of a woman was not declared illegal, penalties prescribed for solicitation lacked effectiveness, letting of premises by landlords was not forbidden and lastly police powers were so hedged in with technical difficulties that very few prosecutions were undertaken. It may be added that the Act introduced no safeguard for the protection of children. But at a later date, in 1924, the Bombay Children Act, came into force and has been a great success in Bombay.

It was very soon evident that the Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923 was utterly inadequate, and that unless brothel keeping was made illegal pimps and procurers could not be dealt with effectively. In response to renewed agitation Government brought in an amended Bill in 1930 which made brothel keeping illegal, introduced heavy penalties for those who live on the earnings of prostitutes-keepers, pimps and procurers (making the offence cognizable and non-bailable) and prohibited the letting of houses by landlords to be used as brothels.

It is unfortunate, however, that the difficulties experienced in enforcing the original Prostitution Act are actually increasing instead of being removed by the amended Act. A brothel is defined in the Act as "a house, room or place which is habitually used or resorted to by more than one person for the purpose of prostitution." The brothel keepers have found a way to evade the provisions of the law by dividing the rooms by means of partitions and taking separate rent bills in individual names,—an ingenious device which makes it difficult for the police to establish that a place is a brothel as defined in the Act and which also safeguards landlords from prosecutions for allowing their premises to be used as brothels. The clause which penalises solicitation is ineffective because only specially authorised police officers can take action and the strength of the Vigilance Police is utterly inadequate for the purpose. Lastly prosecutions under the section which deals with persons living on the earnings of prostitutes fail very often because it is difficult to produce evidence to the satisfaction of magistrates.

If it is desired that the Bombay Prostitution Act should be really effective it must be amended so as to remove the glaring defects found in it. It is also necessary that sufficient Vigilance Police should be available to put the Act vigorously into force.

Inter-State Traffic

It is recognised that at present the Government of India do not see their way to participating in the League Conference in the Far East arranged for 1937, because the existence of any International Traffic in the sense of Traffic between India, Burma and foreign countries is believed not to exist. I do not agree with this view from what I know of Bombay where prostitutes arrive from foreign countries disguised under the cloak of respectable professions.

The question of Traffic between the different States and Provinces of India and between India and Burma is deemed to be outside the scope of the League of Nations. In the interests of the health and well-being of the population of India and Burma, however, it is of serious moment that the position in regard to this traffic, should be studied as a prelude to constructive action. It is known that Inter-State traffic exists. I would suggest that the immediate need is to secure provision for a study and investigation into the problem for India and Burma on lines similar to those adopted by the experts committee of the League. This committee issued its report in two parts, Part I in 1927 and Part II in 1933. They disclosed the methods by which traffic was carried on between Europe and America, North and South, and between the different European States.

It is recognised that at present no central organisation exists representative of India and Burma that could make itself responsible for an investigation of this type, nor does any central machinery exist for developing constructive measures and concerted action between States and Provinces in relation to traffic. I would therefore suggest that the International Conference should urge the formation in India of a central organisation charged with the duty of undertaking an investigation into the whole position with regard to traffic in women and children and prostitution in India and Burma.

It is now common knowledge that the incidence of venereal diseases is appallingly high in all countries of the world and that no nation is immune from its ravages. A statement from the "Union Internationale Contre le Peril Venerien" (1931) pointing to the universality of these diseases emphatically records that syphilis alone affects from 5 to 20 per cent. of entire populations. When we know that gonorrhoea is three times more prevalent than syphilis it is not difficult to calculate the total dissemination.

We have worked some figures

(Continued on page 43)

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Forgotten Children Of Atlantic

Ouessant, Island Of Lonely Women

(By PIERRE DE BRISSAC).

Off Cape Finisterre on the north-west coast of France, lies, lonely and wild in the Atlantic, the Breton Island of Ouessant. It was purely by accident that I discovered this surprising piece of land. I was taking an evening stroll in Brest, the French naval base, when I heard in a woman's voice quite near me the exclamation: "Quick! Here comes a couple of "filles de pluie" (daughters of the rain)."

Surprised, I looked in the direction indicated by the pointing finger. In the distance were two girls, dressed in black, with nothing unusual about their appearance, who disappeared down a side-street.

"Are those the 'daughters of the rain'?" I asked my companion, a native of Brest. He nodded, "Inhabitants of the island of Ouessant twenty-five miles from here. It means bad weather when one meets them."

Three days later I went aboard a little steamer, which plies twice a week between the island and Conquet, a fishing hamlet on the mainland. Out of the sea projected the tops of countless sharp rocks and crags through which the ship threaded its course. The captain explained to me that the sea round Ouessant was off the track of the ordinary sea-routes. "There are only reefs and shoals round there," he said, "and in stormy weather a ship would have no chance of escape. The Fromveur Channel, the straits between the island and the island, is the most dreaded stretch of water in Europe, notorious for the number of its wrecks."

"They Are A Little Mad"

"Whoever sees Ouessant, sees his own blood," said the captain smiling and quoting an old Breton proverb. "Extraordinary people are produced on that bit of rock. They are all a little mad." With this pronouncement he put me ashore on the land which we had at last reached.

On this inhospitable soil live 2,500 souls, distributed among numerous tiny villages, of which the capital and largest is Lampaul, with a population of 300 inhabitants. But for eight months of the year more than 50 per cent of this 2,500 are separated from their homes by 100 miles of sea. On that soil even potatoes and barley refuse to thrive, and no one can support a family on the fruits of the earth. So the people of Ouessant are divided into two callings, which take them far from their little island; half serve as sailors in the French navy; and half spend the whole year in their frail craft fishing, sailing as far as the distant coasts of Newfoundland. Their departure is celebrated as one of the chief festivals of the island. Every year several boats never return.

Scarcely a hundred years ago the people of Ouessant had a third calling. On wild nights when passing ships got into danger, the men of Ouessant would push out into the storm in their cockleshells of boats, to rescue if possible the survivors and to land the cargoes which formed their prize. For according to the ancient usage of the sea, those who come to the aid of a stranded craft are entitled to all that they can save from the waves. To-day two powerful lighthouses, "le phare de Creach" and "le phare de Stiff", give a warning to passing vessels.

Trial Marriages

But even stranger than the men of Ouessant are their wives. Their very appearance is surprising. Big and sturdy in stature, they wear tight, laced-up garments. Large, brightly coloured ornaments decorate their shoulders, on to which, if it is not blowing wildly in the wind, their black hair falls in thick tresses from under a black velvet cap. There are many more women than men in Ouessant. One often meets them in lonely parts of the island, accompanied by herds of sheep, which wander freely over the meadows, and are driven in to the villages only once a year for counting.

One is tempted to call Ouessant "the Island of Virgins," using the word in its literal sense. Actually Ouessant is an excellent example of how much conceptions of morality depend upon circumstances of life. Owing to the months of absence of the menfolk, the joys of love are a rare occurrence. So it happens that during the few weeks in which the inhabitants of the island are reunited, according to centuries-old tradition, plentiful offerings are laid upon the altars of love by married and single alike. Ouessant is also the only spot in Europe where there is a recognised three-months trial marriage for betrothed couples according to ancient usage. These customs have made the island the victim of exaggerated stories and grotesque accusations of immorality.

The ethnographical character of Ouessant is uncertain. All that is sure is that its inhabitants can be classified either as Celts, Latins or of Germanic stock. On the other hand their dialect is noticeably related to the language of the original inhabitants of the Canary Isles, who according to some theories are the survivors of the lost race which existed on the sunken continent of Atlantics.

(COPYRIGHT).

Dr. T. H. Shukla, who has recently returned from Vienna after qualifying himself in Dentistry.

BRITISH AIR BASE IN FRANCE?

LONDON (By Air Mail)

According to the "Daily Express," the British Government are planning the construction of an air base at Etang de Berre, an inland tidal lake 15 miles long, at the mouth of the Rhone river, near Marseilles.

The main object of the base will be to serve as an intermediate station for flying boats bound across the Mediterranean.

It is understood that negotiations are also proceeding between the Imperial Air-ways and the French Government for permission to send British air commerce across France from North to South instead of Southern Italy.

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MNK 6

Books & Their Writers

RECENT FICTION

Romance, Thrills, Humour

A BROTHER FOR RICHARD, By A. R. & R. K. Weekes. Ward Lock & Co.
WOMEN HAD TO DO IT! By Geoffery Ludlow. Ivor Nicholson and Watson.
THE FIXER, By Maurice Dix. Ward Lock & Co.
SUCH AN ENMITY: By Roland Pertwee. Ivor Nicholson and Watson.

Of late there has been quite an alarming increase in the number of second-rate and mediocre novelists. And, to risk a generalization, one might say that the quantity of fiction available in the market is in reverse proportion to the quality of an average novel to-day. Here is a batch of four fairly representative novels none of which comes anywhere near first class fiction. But at the same time let it be said to the credit of their authors that all of them are readable and none is to be relegated to the dust bin.

INCREDIBLE TALE.

"A Brother For Richard" is rather an incredible tale of English country gentlemen, of a father's late-awakened love for the son of whose existence he had been in ignorance of the love of a girl for the man of her choice and a young son's bitterness against his father whom (after he has run away from home) he discovers he had all the time loved. Entangled in the main theme is also the story of a family of two brothers and two sisters who get into trouble owing to one of them being involved in a murder trial. It might easily have been a boring novel but for the brilliant characterization of usual as well as unusual human types and, at moments, superb portrayal of human passions. On the whole, good second class.

"SECOND WODEHOUSE!"

The publishers hail Geoffery Ludlow, the author of "Women Had To Do It!" as the second P. G. Wodehouse and it may be that prejudices one against the otherwise quite readable story of a week, little man living in the London suburbs who finds himself landed in highly amusing incidents owing to a magic ring which comes to him as a legacy from a distant relative who has died in Australia. The ring possesses the unique quality that whenever a man is actually wearing it he at once becomes irresistably attractive to women. Here is a theme rich in luminous possibilities and the author has certainly made a good job of it. But to compare Ludlow with good old P. G. W. is unfair to both of them. Mr. Ludlow has sufficient literary promise to succeed on his own merit; to call him a "Second P. G. Wodehouse" can only prejudice the reader and reviewer—against him. And P. G. Wodehouse does not require a magic ring to make us laugh! For him the prosaic engagement ring is sufficient material to weave round one of his classical tales that are—and will remain for some time—the last word in English humour.

THRILLS GALORE.

In "The Fixer," Maurice B. Dix has given us a conventional thriller full of as many bank robberies, murders, stabbings and dope dens as one may wish for. The only original feature is that the murdered man in this case is not a rich banker but a Scotland Yard man. The plot is, however, quite intriguing and Dix is now a sufficiently experienced thriller writer to provide just the right amount of thrills and suspense which go to make a successful story of this type.

ROMANCE AND MURDER.

But for the intriguing dust-cover and the original name—"Such An Enmity"—Roland Pertwee has given us only a variation of the conventional romance which begins with the hero and heroine taking shelter in the same place from a storm on an Alpine peak and ends with all the clouds rolling by, the sunshine of hope falling gracefully on the united pair who "live happily ever after." But there is sufficient readable stuff between the opening and closing of this book and the author has drawn his characters with skill and success. The romance is not all the time dull and is spiced with a real murder which produces some unexpected results.

K. A. A.

(Continued on page 16)

Why Socialism?

WHY SOCIALISM? By: JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN: Published by THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY: Price Re. 1; Paper Cover Re. 0-10-0.

After "Whither India" comes "Why Socialism?" In the former Pandit Jawaharlal brilliantly analysed the Indian position in the background of international politics and advocated radical change in the political policies of the Congress and the approach to the struggle for Indian independence. But "Whither India?" did not place before the country any definite programme. It only indicated the lines on which Congress policy should be directed and what were the forces that had to be harnessed to the Congress struggle.

"Why Socialism?" gives shape to those outlines. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, as General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, has had numerous occasions to meet people of all schools of political thought and to come in contact with the various forces that are contributory to the struggle. Besides he is deep student of Marx and his long stay abroad had given him opportunities of coming in contact with numerous organisations and groups in America.

Mr. Jayaprakash addresses the book to the average Congressman. His attempt is not to produce a scientific treatise on Socialism, purely on its theory and practice. Here he has tried to analyse the forces in Indian politics.

"This book is not intended to explain Socialist theory. It has been written with a view to elucidate certain problems arising out of the present stage of the national movement and the problem of its future direction..... A conflict of ideologies, a juxtaposition of programmes, demands clear-cut decisions." This is what Mr. Jayaprakash has attempted to do in this book. And he has done his job with admirable success.

Technical language has been eschewed considerably and the book is written in popular style. The need for such a book is urgent and the demand will be greater in the days to come. With the advent of the World crisis there has been a plethora of Socialist publications all over the world. It is, however, regrettable that there is a dearth of such books in India.

Mr. Jayaprakash's book opens with a chapter on the basic foundations of Socialism and then goes on to discuss the programme of the Congress Socialist in the light of the Socialist theory. Chapter III is the more important for the present. Herein is discussed some of the current programmes, alternatives, if you will, to the Socialist programme.

Mr. Jayaprakash concluded his book with a chapter on "Methods and Techn'ques" in which he describes the Socialist line of action in the given Indian conditions. As Frederich Engels has said: "The time surprise attacks and revolutions, carried through by small conscious minorities at the head of unconscious masses, is past..... In order that the masses may understand what is to be done, long persistent work is required." The Congress Socialist Party's objective of the establishment of a "Socialist Society" is as yet a far cry. It requires long persistent work. Hence the Party has placed not a Socialist alternative before the Congress, but an anti-imperialist one.

"Why Socialism" is stimulating reading from cover to cover. Brilliantly written, it leaves out no important problem that is in the forefront of Indian political stage. The Socialist position is authoritatively stated. "Political workers are not individuals. In spite of slight differences of opinion, such workers can be grouped together in parties. Each one of us thinks that he has formed his opinion independently. Obviously there is something beyond and above individuals that moulds their opinion. This something is social classes..... These Congress workers who think that they are taking a "detached" view of political movements, are falling victim to one of the gravest distortions of burgeois social science. A "detached" view is not possible in politics, because we do not live in a vacuum, nor are politics brewed in it."

"IJTIMA"

Interesting Delhi Journal

The "Ijtima" is an interesting Illustrated Urdu monthly journal published from Delhi and edited by Mr. Hilal Ahmed Zubairi. The April issue has many interesting features including articles of topical interest, short stories, poems, etc. The most interesting and distinguished feature is the reproduction of a speech delivered by Doctor Zakir Husain of the Jamia Millia on "Ie-e-Qurban"—a masterly piece of writing which would have been classed among the master pieces of literature in any lanuage of the world. Prof. Ishtiaq Husain Quraishi's article on Persian constitution is also interesting. The journal, we learn, is to be shortly converted into a weekly—a change which no doubt would be welcomed by its large number of readers.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD

HAZRAT MUHAMMAD PAIGAMBER: By Syed Ahmed Amin, Sangli. Price Re. 1.

In the absence of reliable and first-hand information and close study members of different communities have different and more frequently curious ideas and queer notions about other people's religions and great religious personalities, with the result that generally misunderstanding prevails among them leading many a time to serious consequences.

Mr. Syed Ahmad Amin who published a small pamphlet about five years ago giving essential facts about the life and mission of the Prophet of Islam, has brought out an enlarged and revised edition of the same in Marathi for the benefit of the Marathi reading public. His object in doing so is merely to place facts regarding Islamic religion before those who cannot understand either Arabic, Urdu or English. The author being a Muslim himself, his attempt to write and publish a book in Marathi is commendable and he has done his task fairly satisfactorily. The book is divided into 7 parts dealing with the different aspects of the life of the Prophet of Islam and his mission.

The life-story of the Prophet which has been described by Mr. Amin is as simple as possible, bringing at the same time the main features of his teaching. The book is readable from beginning to end.

S. R. K.

The young man at the corner had been glancing at his watch and scowling down the street for about an hour. Presently the cause of his vigil arrived and greeted him with—

"Hello! I hope I'm not late."

"Oh," replied the young man bitterly, "I suppose I can't grumble; you usually get the day and the month right."

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Shankerlal Resigns—Responsibility Towards Artists—Lucknow Exhibition Propaganda—Unjust Penalty —Ill-Advised Publication—Cheapens And Discounts National Service And Advancement—P. E. N. On The Practical Path—Bhagini Samaj Art Classes.

The Lucknow exhibition as an adjunct to the Congress has received the customary tributes. It has been appreciated, among other things, as well-planned and definitely educative. I am not in a position to estimate the worth of these tributes. Probably, they were worth more than their conventional value. But I do not think the exhibition of paintings, ancient and modern, arranged under the auspices of A.I.V.I.A. could be described as either well-planned or definitely educative particularly in view of the known aims and objectives of that Association. An informative display of the ancient art-crafts, in textiles, metal or wood work, illustrating the potentialities of design, pattern and texture and their application to village industries would have been nearer those aims and objectives.

National Attention Misled

However, it was the first specific recognition of art by the A. I. V. A. which has hitherto neglected one of the most important elements of small-scale village industries. As such it called for and secured national attention. Syt. Shankerlal Banker, the Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Association, obtained assistance and exhibits from Bombay on that basis of that understanding. The name of Syt. Nandlal Bose who was said to have been entrusted with the supervision of the art section was accepted as additional guarantee to the interests of the young artists who had been persuaded to part with their exhibits at some risk and obvious inconvenience.

Casual Attention

There was no reason why they should have listened to the appeal of the Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Association. For the Secretary had failed to offer either timely notice or the requisite details as to the aims or plans of the exhibition—at least so far as this part of the country was concerned. But the enterprising eagerness of the Secretary and the presumably educative character of the exhibition overruled the usual precautionary scruples. The casual methods and procedure of the Secretary were, however, followed by a publication from the "Congress Exhibition" entitled "Review And Catalogue of Indian Fine Art." It is not necessary to examine the absurd grotesqueness of the review of "Fine Art" which becomes on the next page a brief review of "Indian Painting" and speaks of "our native art," of commercial art as "the latest technique" from Europe, of "popular" art and of the "genealogical debt" of modern Indian art.

Painfully Grotesque

But the publication that has been underlined as part of the "Congress Exhibition" and, presumably, compiled by the Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Association cannot enjoy the immunity of these names if it contains, as it does, a statement that amounts to little short of an unprovoked and gratuitous libel on the artists and national workers in Bombay. Evidently, Syt. Shankerlal Banker, the Secretary, has resigned from his responsibilities towards these artists. The so-called review of Indian fine art makes painful reading. And it is more than annoyance that one feels when one reads the amazing declaration from a publication that was supposed to be national in outlook that the "Bombay School"—the phrase is inexplicable—is "devoted to the European tradition."

Unpardonable Oversight.

The statement, to put it mildly, is entirely, absolutely, untrue. It cannot be justified on any conceivable grounds. In a responsible publication authorized by the A. I. V. I. A. it is unpardonable. No one who knows first-hand the conditions under which Bombay has almost single-handed borne the brunt of fighting against vested interests in art and for unfettered expression of national art would have dared to make the reckless statement to which the A. I. V. A. and its Secretary have lent their names. No competent person who saw the pictures actually exhibited from Bombay could have dreamt of flinging such uncalled for insult to the young Indian artists who have been for the last decade and more making heroic efforts to assert their independence and their right to legitimate opportunities.

Ill-Advised Publication

They are, therefore, fully entitled to call for explanation for this misleading unjust and harmful statement. The review of fine art by the A. I. V. I. A. has been a singularly ill-advised publication. It has penalised for no conceivable reason whatever young Indian artists from Bombay. And, it has without the slightest need, pretext or provocation sought to cheapen and discount national service and advancement.

Cheap Propaganda Destroys Faith

The A. I. V. A. knows that, as it is, it is difficult to obtain the services of competent workers for national reconstruction in every phase and activity of national life. Consequently, it is nothing short of folly and national short-sight and incompetence to provoke their suspicions, undermine their faith and alienate their sympathy and support. The misleading statement in the so-called review of fine art is exactly the kind of provocative literature which should be planets removed from the A. I. V. A. if it earnestly aspires to make its exhibitions truly educative and nationally planned. Otherwise, the A. I. V. A. will easily degenerate into an instrument of cheap propaganda that has already done untold mischief to the Swadeshi movement and destroyed the hopes, aspirations and faith of the younger generation.

The P. E. N. Is Practical

The P. E. N. has placed itself on the practical path. It has earned congratulation, for the prompt manner in which, however modestly, it has begun to answer to the practical needs and problems of the writers. The note from Mme. Sophia Wadia calling upon members of the Club to supply to the P. E. N. journal all relevant information about their latest publications is, decidedly, one practical step forward.

Bhagini Samaj Art Classes

Syt. J. Roy, a young artist from Calcutta has been recently placed in charge of the art classes conducted by the Bhagini Samaj. The course is framed to suit the needs of the women who would be eager to practise art as a vocation and is spread over a period of two years.

Syt. J. Roy has graduated from the Government School of Art Calcutta and received instruction also from the Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta. Syt. Roy was some years employed for craft work at the Tagore Srimiketan Institute and had been for some time working at Lucknow under the guidance of Syt. Asit Ha'dar. He came to Bombay as Art Director of the Bombay Talkies. He is now employed in the Bhagini Samaj.

Syt. J. Roy has given special attention to mural painting, modelling, etching and leather embossing. He is also a dance enthusiast.

RECOVERED PAINTING—WORTH A MILLION

Art circles were excited over the announcement that a once smoke-begrimed painting that survived Sherman's devastating march to the sea during the civil war, has been identified as the original of Raphael's "Madonna Dell' Impannata," pictured here.

Prof. Pasquale Farina, Philadelphia art restorer, claimed the painting was such in 1912, but there was a painting of that name hanging in the Pitti Palace in Florence. Which was the original and which the copy?

For over two decades the controversy raged. Now Prof. Farina has been sustained in his contention, by Italian art experts including Adamore Porcella. This was done after the American version was brought to the Pitti Palace and placed beside the other—a contest in the world of art that might be likened to the "Battle of the Century" in boxing circles.

The American Raphael—423 years old—is again on U. S. soil, held in a safe deposit vault. It is said that offers little under one million dollars have been refused for its purchase.

THE PLAY-TIME OF MY LIFE

By YEN KAY

Adventure, the spice of life, fell to my lot in the afternoon. Figure a man almost unsteady with age losing his heart to a difficult field-game. To tell the truth, I had never known before what it was to fall in love, with persons or things. If I married and, in the whirligig of time, was raised to the position of 'pater-familias' I knew it no more than I did how I leapt from childhood to manhood, as a feat, though too familiar to set us wondering, even more monumental than the holy Hanuman's long jump from India to Ceylon. I never touched a tennis-racket when I was young, nor had I the smallest inkling then of what was in store for me when I should grow old. "Better remedy your toothache with a draught of philosophy than try to become a tennis-player at this time of life," said one of my friends. "First wash your hair in synthetic black," pointed out another. "Eat a monkey-gland!" pursued a third. I kept a still tongue in my head, thinking it unprofitable to defend oneself for what one could not help doing. Indeed, I can say truthfully that I did not know at all what was happening to me when one day a year ago I went forth, racket in hand, and gave myself up to the sport.

Henceforth the ague of passion never left off shaking me. Peace and rest fled me as dreams when we try to catch them. The racket and ball were always in my head, filling by fancies with tempestuous play. Now and then someone would ask why I was so constantly clenching and twirling my fist and I would pretend not to hear, going off promptly at a tangent. And in point of reality, there never was an afternoon but I was in the playing-ground, waiting for others to come, nor a nightfall but I was dragging home the ruins of my self-respect. Often, as I was coming home thus, crumbling in body and humbled in spirit, I would repair my fortunes in matches played in the theatre of my imagination. Had I been denied this secret source of gratification I cannot imagine how I could have carried on for even a single day.

One day, when I was a couple of months wedded to this strange passion, on returning home, as usual hiding my face in the dusk of the evening, my heart was irradiated by the sun of courage rising within me. "I'll be even with them!" I cried, and at that I nearly crumpled the handle of my racket, squeezing it so in my fist. Presently, a tournament sprang up in the playground of my mind and I saw myself drive and smash, the strokes exploding at my opponent's feet and making him jump affrightedly. I saw the spectators acclaim and dance around me, 'mobbing' and bearing me on their shoulders. And when the frantic excitement had subsided and I had gone home I felt a king sitting on a throne resting his legs on the footstool of victory.

You may think I was a simpleton and my daily life was but a muster-roll of shadows. But as we know, we are such stuff as dreams are made on and, what is even more to the point, some of these dreams do often come true.

Be that as it may. However, going to bed that night, in oblivion of age, in enjoyment of youth, I sank into the deep sleep of those who have had the fortune to come home loaded with the rewards of their labours in the evening of their lives. At the witching time of the same night when the earth slumbered and everything was dark and still, my poor wife witnessed a spectacle which she told me afterwards rent her in twain with opposite emotions. Believe it or not, but I was in the courtyard of my house, running and leaping, lunging forward, leaping backward and putting my bat through all the interstices of excellence in the game. After an hour or so of this eerie showing, she beheld me re-enter the house shutting and making fast the door. She, poor thing, had the key of the street! And she had to pass the small hours of the night in the dew-drenched cold, sitting on the door-step, lest by rousing me from sleep to get the door opened I should lose any fractions of equilibrium I still possessed. In fact she desisted from telling me the story till I was seized again by the attack, with the same frigid consequence to her. I dismissed her narration with disdain, calling it a poor expedient of her own to get me abandon my play, and she did not press the matter further, perhaps fearing that if she thwarted me in love, which is a temporary insanity, I should go permanently mad.

But whether or no the thing had gone to my head like that, it was clear, at least to myself, that I had begun improving by leaps and bounds in the real playground. In the beginning I hardly even knew how to hold the bat. Sometimes I would hold it like an umbrella and sometimes, like a fan or a club. Once, I held it like a kitchen-knife and that in the housewife's manner when she seizes one to throw at a cat making off with a cake, so that my partner was quite upset, for, wittingly or unwittingly, I was aiming the "instrument" at him. I barely knew what to do when a ball came shooting my way, whether to turn smartly aside or hit it with the butt-end of my bat and be done with it I had my heart in my mouth whenever my turn came round to serve, and trying not to commit double-fault I often measured my length across the base-line. I had actually to be carried to the hospital after one of these mishaps to be put right with a revoluting muscle.

But as I said, when once I began to improve I did so my leaps and bounds. The wonder is that improvement did not set in till after I had built a tennis-court in my mind and begun to play in my sleep. You may think that I am putting forward a silly theory, but it is as well to go mad about a thing you want to do well, unless you want to stop short in the middle of doing it and come home with failure astride of your shoulders.

As a matter of fact, my fellow-players were loath to see this point and they had no compunctions whatever to call my finished strokes by the name of flukes. By that they meant of course that I was only blundering into the right, and I consoled myself by the reflection that if one so nearly always blundered into the right one had best blunder as often as one could. It was not long before I established the soundness of this argument.

It was a fine evening speckled with mellow lights and whispering with gentle breezes. There was only one other player at the court. He was an excellent bat among the tennis-worthies of the place. We closed with each other, I intent on rehabilitating my honour and he, in his supreme knowledge of me, as sure of success as Alexander the Great. But success sways with the breath of heaven, as the poet says, whereof he learnt the truth before the sun went down. Because it was given to me on this great evening to beat him in three straight sets! My services shelled his pride. My strokes shook his nerves, and my net-play an attempt which I had not ventured on till now and to which only the excitement of the occasion had driven me, nearly rendered his racket obsolete. But strange to say, he would not admit I had beaten him, for he went away with the remark that I must have rubbed an Aladdin's lamp, enlighting a jinn to play for me!

The next day, I stayed at home, hoarding my fame. Report, however, reached me that my discomfitted opponent commenting on my absence had reaffirmed his defence that though he was beaten I had not beaten him. I challenged him to play with me another match.

The appointment proved unhappy for me. For that night I played again in my sleep. And my wife, losing her patience, brought me to my senses, leading me back to bed like a police-woman leading back to his cell a prisoner whom she had intercepted in his flight. I was unstrung and what was worse, sick to think of it. I was not able to get out of bed the next morning, and being no better when evening arrived, I felt the palace of my fame tremble and fall.

It was a great consolation for me to learn a little later that my friend had not come either for the match, he being confined to bed (bless his heart!) on account of a sprain in his leg. The case nevertheless went against me, everyone affirming that a beginner was a beginner still and that old men could not grow backward, however, famously I might or might not have played.

You might probably be inclined to go further and suggest that just as I had played in my sleep, so had I reaped the aforesaid success in a dream, and welcome. But I am convinced more than ever before that men and women are often wisest when they seem maddest, in support of which proposition I am now in a position to adduce the fact that not a few old men seeing my example are actually running(!) to provide themselves with tennis-rackets.

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TOURING INDIA ON BULLOCK-CART

With Lunatics And Dacoits

PART III—CALCUTTA TO DELHI

VISIT TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL

(Mr. Cyril A. Roseborough, who, with Mrs. Roseborough, toured, through the principal towns of Northern and Central India on a bullock cart, covering a distance of 4,790 miles during a period of nearly two years since their start from Hubli on 18th April, 1934, and who, after a few weeks' stay in Bombay last month, has again left for a tour in Southern India in his bullock-cart, continues on this page the narrative of the party's adventurous tour. In the previous five instalments of this narrative which appeared in our issues of the 22nd and 29th March and 5th, 12th and 19th April, Mr. Roseborough described the journey from Hubli to Madras and from Madras to Calcutta and Ranchi.)

We parked at the Dak Bungalow at Ranchi, on 27th March, (1935), but this was not to be our abode for long. The evening of our arrival many distinguished visitors called. Next day Mr. Samuel, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, called with a friend who was quite excited over the whole affair. "Come with me," he said and I stepped into his car. For half an hour, he chased about all over the place, looking for some one, whom we found, was quietly enjoying an evening stroll. "Get in, I've got some wonderful news! This gentleman has travelled with his wife 2,100 miles in a single bullock-cart!" "What!" gasped his friend and, "Drive to my place," he said, as he stepped into the car.

I was a bit lost as to what all this meant, but I was soon to discover that the owner of the car was a Mr. Khan, Income Tax Officer, and the gentleman he had been looking for and found walking on the road, was the Editor of the local "Sentinel". I was literally bombarded with questions and I showed my press cuttings. "Why didn't you bring the gentleman earlier?" said the Editor, "how much of this news do you think I can get into the paper at this late hour, when it is ready for printing?" Men were sent for and after about an hour, room was eventually found to put in a small article. The following is an extract from the "Sentinel," Ranchi, dated March 30, 1935. "People of all ranks have been calling on them, and it is expected that Ranchi will do full honour to them for their wonderful courage and initiative."

On our return from the Press Mr. Samuel requested us to be his guests and next morning, we transferred ourselves to the little bungalow where—"Buster has been given a prominent—and perhaps a well deserved—place in the beautiful small compound of the bungalow, but he does not care a fig for, and nods with visible disregard at the innumerable visitors, who go to have a look at him"—"The Indian Nation," Tuesday, April 2, 1935.

A Unique Institution

At Ranchi we met a Dr. Bose, H. M. B., and were entertained for a day at his residence. It was through his kindness we had the opportunity of visiting India's largest Mental Hospitals at Kanke, both Indian and European. We were indeed surprised at the wonderful treatment that is accorded to the patients of these hospitals. The general public belief is that boisterous patients are locked up and put into straight jackets and padded cells. This is a very false idea. They are treated on absolutely scientific medical lines as a patient would be in an ordinary hospital. The work turned out in the work rooms by the patients is indeed wonderful, and Florrie bought a "sachette" from the work room of the European Mental Hospital, the needlework and the embroidery on which is, indeed, remarkably well done. I must say that great credit is due to the Superintendents Major Taylor and Dr. Pachecaux and the nursing staff for their wonderful endurance and patience towards the unfortunate inmates. We were rather shocked after conversing with several men and women on the grounds of the European Mental Hospital to discover that they were the actual patients.

The European and Indian Hospitals have a small theatre with stage and setting complete, and judging by the photographs, their theatrical performances may be the envy of some of India's amateur theatricals.

In the hospital museum we were shown some wonderful curios. Among others was a bottle containing nails, pebbles, etc., which one inmate had swallowed and which necessitated an operation for removal.

One patient has accounted for about seventeen lives and woe betide you, if you spit in his presence!

It is, indeed, wonderful to know, how many are the peculiarities of these unfortunates, and that such men as Barristers have to suffer in silence. The Barrister I refer to was an eminent man in Patna, he had worked night and day on a very big case. His defence was a masterpiece. The verdict—Guilty—unhinged his brain and, there in the courts he raved and shouted,—thus ended a brilliant career!

I Tell "Stories"

The evening before our departure from Ranchi our host gave a farewell party in our honour, and I was asked to relate some stories.

The first story was of that noted personage, the "Babu." Knocking at the office door of his boss one morning, he was greeted with a—"Damit! go way!"

"What is," said Burra Babu, "I am not understanding, please!" After a time he gained admission and very much worried by the treatment he had received, he said, "Please, Sir, for twenty-five long years have I faithfully and honestly served you, my lord and master, and now your honour is no doubt too much annoyed and says 'Damit!' I am not conceiving, please, the meaning."

"It's alright, Babu. I'm rather worried" replied the Boss.

"Then", said Burra Babu, "may it please your lordship to please to let me know, and if it is a financial crisis, I will no doubt immediately pep off my wife and family jewels and replenish my lord's exchequer."

"Thanks, Babu, thanks," replied the boss, "but it's not that—you see, I went home last night and found my wife in bed with appendicitis."

"Ah"! exploded Burra Babu, "that blackguard fellow! I am knowing him please, he is working in the Ralli Brothers, no doubt!"

My next is, a little incident which took place somewhere in India?

To village one afternoon Buster
dragged us in.
I had but five rupees.
Buster put his mouth on the
jellabies and I—
Put my hand on my five rupees,
Up came a constable and put
his hand on Buster's head
and I—
Put my hand on my five rupees
We went to the Police Station
The Sub-Inspector said
Your bull has committed
offences under Sections X Y Z
I'll put him in gaol.

I said "Oh, don't please!
He put his hand on the Poor
Box! and I—
Put my hand on my Five
Rupees!"
In honour of my success I
have given myself the Jubilee
Title of Nawab Kutchparwanae
Jhundumpur Raja of Atcha let's
go!

My Encounter With A Tiger

And last but not least:

We met an Indian cyclist tourist who told us that while travelling through the jungles in Assam he suddenly heard the trumpet of wild elephants. Hastily placing his cycle at the foot of a tree, he scrambled up and none too soon. Hardly had he hidden himself among the leaves, when a huge tusker and two other elephants came up and seeing his cycle, "played with it like a toy." On completing their amusement, they left the cycle by the tree and went away. "I came down from my hiding place" said my friend, "and believe me my cycle was PERFECTLY INTACT." (This same story I read in a Calcutta newspaper later on). "And what were your experiences," he asked. For a moment I was non-plussed.

When you do a thing do it well my late father had always taught me. Then turning to my friend I began—"You know the hill at Kalikote, how dense the forest is there?"—"Yes"—"And the well at the foot of the hill?"—"Yes," "We had stopped there to make tea and rest Buster, before climbing up the hill, and while we were enjoying a cup of tea and a cigarette, suddenly, with a terrific roar, out jumped a tiger! My knees knocked, the cup and saucer rattled in my hand, I was for a moment petrified,—then—taking courage in both hands, I bravely walked up to the tiger, and in my most affable manner said—Have a cup of tea old boy, it's Liptons?"—"I prefer Johnnie Walker, thanks!" replied the tiger and the next instant vanished into

(Continued on page 38)

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

TOO OLD AT THIRTY!

Lady Astor And Miss Wilkinson Plead Case For Elder Women

The Over Thirty Association are holding a public meeting in England with Lady Astor, M.P., in the chair and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., as one of the speakers. The subject is the plight of the woman over thirty who, losing her job, has by reason of her age practically no chance of finding other permanent work of the same kind. This meeting follows closely upon a Congress of the Association which discussed the undue emphasis laid on youth by British employers of saleswomen, waitresses, shorthand typists, clerks, lift attendants, kitchen-workers, dressmakers, packers, hairdressers and beauty culture workers. In such trades the cry is "too old at thirty" and sometimes even "too old at twenty-five." It was suggested that the only occupations likely to absorb older women of varying types were domestic—which suggested an insidious male plan to drive women back into the home! Probably women are half to blame in that, finding the "sex war" of the Suffragette a little ridiculous they have abandoned the offensive and allowed themselves to be regarded as cheap labour. But employers will have to take the "over thirty" situation seriously, or the thirties will be learning from beauty hints how to look twenty!

Fashion trades now-a-days are devoting much more attention to their older women customers. Gowns designed for them are shown on mannequins of the same type and even wholesale corset manufacturers have ceased to regard the woman who is—dare I say fat?—as a misfit in a mass-produced world of women. So there seems no reason why there should not be more saleswomen of mature years. As it was put by Miss Cecile Matheson of the International Council of Women. 'I have white hair and I am outsize, and I object to being served by a syeph barely out of her "teens." The Association hopes on the one hand to help the older women with clubs better housing at lower rents, and opportunities for training, and on the other to destroy the prejudices of employers against those who possess experience in place of extreme youth.

Alimony For Husbands

Law Urged To Make Wife Support Needy Husband If She Has Money

Woman's rights is a term with a familiar ring. Man's rights sounds less familiar, but it does sound funnier, (observes Marian Mays Martin, writing to the "Montreal Gazette" from New York).

One assumes that there isn't any need for men to stand up for their rights, but it seems that one isn't altogether correct in assuming that. We women, it would appear, have not only rights, but privileges. A good many of the laws are still on the side of femininity.

A news flash from Baltimore tells of one of them—the law that requires a man to support his wife and makes no provision for needy husbands of rich wives.

It develops that unemployed men, with wives amply able to support them, are on relief. Governor Harry W. Nice, of Maryland, has just received a report to that effect and a recommendation that wives who have money in their own right, should be compelled to support, or at least to help, needy husbands. The report states that such husbands are not properly a public care, but a responsibility of a family or individual.

CHANGE OF LAW NEEDED.

The report also expresses the belief that the law should be changed. Now it is the husband only who is obliged to support the wife. The wife has no obligation to support her husband—no legal obligation, that is. I am sure many wives would feel it a moral obligation.

In fact, the thought occurs to me that there is no such law because the law makers thought it unnecessary, women being what they are. Whatever else they may be, as a rule they are not shirkers of responsibility. Or are they? I will admit there may be a great difference of opinion on this score. Nevertheless my opinion stands—and is based on my personal encounters with women.

There may be solvent wives who would allow insolvent husbands to go on relief, but I cannot help but think that such wives are in the minority and that even the minority are actuated by what, I am sure, they consider good and sufficient cause. Many a husband is forced to support a wife he believes should have no claim on him, which makes one wonder whether the law should not work both ways.

Every so often the idea is advanced that unwanted husbands, like unwanted wives, should be paid off and given an allowance in the form of alimony. I have a sneaking suspicion that this system is practised, if not publicized. Among the moneyed contingent—and they are the ones who do most of the divorcing—it seems reasonable to suppose that many women believe it's worth a good stiff sum to rid oneself of an undesirable mis-name. One can hardly blame either party for not rushing into print with the details of the settlement. All is fair in love and war. What else, pray, is divorce but war?

European countries are less skittish about arranging monetary matters between men and women, before during and after marriage. A recent best seller has as its theme the idea that a man cannot marry the girl of his choice unless he buys an interest in the father's business. There is a young man who is ready to do so and to this young man the father insists his daughter shall plight her troth.

Many a prenuptial agreement or marriage settlement is made to the satisfaction of all parties concerned before there is any public announcement of the engagement.

DOWRY SYSTEM OF EUROPE.

The old European custom has found its way to America and is practised more often than one might suppose. The presentation of a big fat cheque from the girl's father—also an old custom but a purely American one—is one method, and an effective one, of shaking daughter off the parental vine. Only we wouldn't dream of calling it a "dot."

What a girl does with her money has heretofore been considered pretty much her own affair. The run-of-the-mill husband was willing to let matters ride. It was her money and he expected it to remain so. It was convenient to have to take care of her personal needs. I gather that the run-of-the-mill husband would prefer to be independent, though h'd like assurance of assistance in the case of any emergency. The Maryland records must, therefore, come as something of a shock and set him thinking.

A man failed to return home one evening, and his wife, becoming anxious, dispatched a telegram to each of his four closest friends. It read:—"Is Henry spending the night with you? He has not come home, and am worried."

Soon after she had sent these off the erring Henry returned—a perfectly legitimate excuse. An hour later four answers to the telegrams arrive, all worded—"Yes Henry staying night with me."

Repentent Wife (after quarrel): "You're not angry with me, are you darling?"

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE WORST FAULT IN WOMAN

(By WILLIAM J. RENICK)

It is absolutely true that the nagging of a woman is an intolerable pain. She is never at ease till she gives her husband left and right, as often as she can. If she is educated she is all the more domineering and always tries to boss over her poor husband. The temper is even ready on the tip of her nose and she is capable of attacking at any moment with that deadly weapon, the sling tongue which is never tired on biting. The woman cannot realize that all this makes a man's life awfully miserable, because she is after all a woman and has very little power of reasoning and she has not the faintest notion of consideration, because every little thing that a man would overlook as a trifle, the woman would take note of it at once and furiously pounce upon her poor good-natured husband, creating a scene over nothing. Though this is disgusting and the worst fault, it is after all womanish.

Bright side of Things.

With all these petty faults the wife means every thing for the best, but her ways of talking and dealing lack in diplomacy. In such cases it is left to the husband to play the part as a man and not as a coward by retaliating in words or thrashing her, he being more superior to a woman should have patience and use tactful ways of subsiding matters.

One cannot be sure in looking out for a nagger before he asks a girl to be his wife, because a look cannot be judged by its cover.

In conclusion, I wish to say that one must make the best out of the worst, and never fight with a woman because the happiness of the house would diminish and the love between the husband and wife would gradually die.

The new minister was talking to the oldest inhabitant.

"I be ninety-seven years old sir, and I haven't an enemy in the world," said the aged one.

"That is a beautiful thought," said the clergy man, approvingly.

"Yes, sir," was the answer. 'I'm thankful to say I've outlived them all."

LODHRA FOR LADIES

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Cures: Menstrual pain and disorders, Frequent and Suppressed menses, Excessive and Scanty discharge, Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Headache and Backache, Indigestion, Asthma, etc.

I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.—Writes Mrs. Anna Chandi M.A., B.L., Advocate, Trivandrum.

KESARI KUTEERAM-Chemists-Egmore-MADRAS.

Bombay Agents: P. M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess St., Bombay 2.

HOUSES BUILT OF GLASS

And Cloth Spun Of Same Transparent Material: Triumph Of Modern Science And Art

Unhappy Job pauses in his Biblical lament to compare the value of wisdom with that of gold and glass. Pliny records that the Emperor Nero paid the equivalent of dollars 3,500,000 for a goblet of rare milky white myrrhine glass.

Rich men treasured glass centuries before the birth of Christ.

This week in three low-ceilinged, black-pillared rooms of the domed Brooklyn Museum, lights sparkle on the more beautiful though less rare treasures of the modern glass world. Such great manufacturers as Fostoria, Steuben, Libbey, Pittsburgh Plate, Owens-Illinois, and others have sent samples of their art, some lovely, some useful, and some both

in barroom interiors, etc.

"Glass tiles are used in a highly spectacular manner by a gasoline company for their service stations. They built the entire buildings of glass, coloured in their characteristic, brilliant colors, and illuminated them at night from within."

A specially constructed wall of glass bricks at the Brooklyn exhibition shows their beauty and usefulness. Displays reveal how they are made.

However many Americans may live in glass houses, it seems certain many will make use of the new top-of-stove glassware designed for use directly over the flame. Its manufacturer, the Corning Glass Works, claims it is twice as resistant to heat as the old glass ovenware.

With these new dishes the clever house-wife may see how the food is cooking, and may pop the food from flame to oven without transferring dishes. Left-over baked beans may be heated again in the same dish in which they are put in the ice-box.

Glass, of course, is a well-known heat resister. Then why not some form of glass insulation for the nation's walls? asked the industry's scientists. The result, after eleven years of patient research, is glass wool, which is glass drawn out in fibers from one-seventh to one-fiftieth the size of a human hair.

In a mass, it looks like cotton batting, but retains all the insulating properties of glass. The fibres are so strong that yarn made from them can be spun into cloth!

MOVIES OF PROCESSES

For visitors to the exhibit who are curious to know how workmen put the designs on their prize tumblers, there will be movies and working models to show each process.

Some of the methods John T. Ogden describes in "Making the Most of Glass".

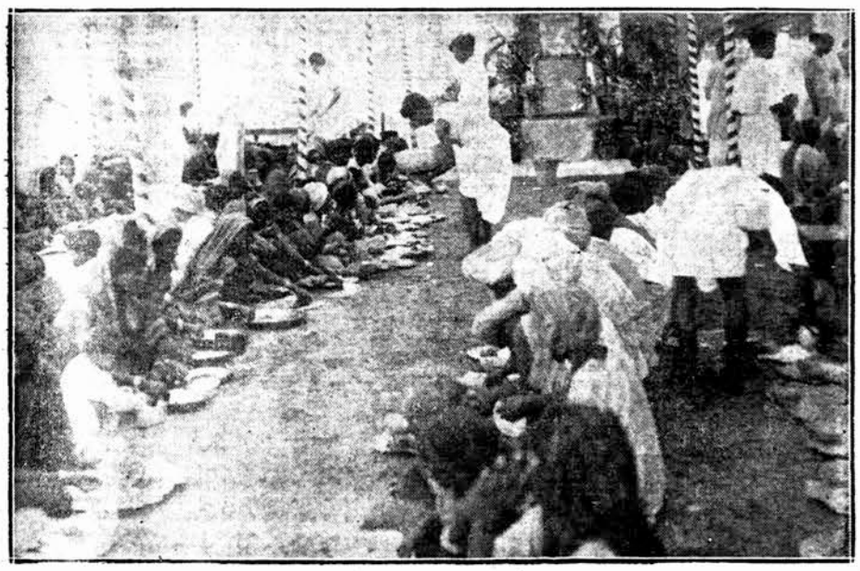
"On frosted glass", he writes, "the finish is sometimes referred to as matted, etched, or satin surface. It is produced by allowing hydrochloric acid to dissolve on the glass surface . . . .

"Certain parts of the container may be covered with stencils during the bath to leave a design in its original transparency.

"Sand-blasted ware closely resembles frosted ware."

For those interested only in beauty the exhibit offers choice pieces between brilliant blue decorative panels on one side of the rooms and vivid red on the other, book-ends with crystal globes, huge crystal fish, glasses with twisted red glass stems encased in white.

Modern artists and scientists have produced for the average buyer glass that would have dazzled even Nero.—"Literary Digest".



Kh... ...at Ramkrishna Bedekary by feeding the poor at Ramkrishna Ashram.

But organizations other than glass manufacturers have contributed to the exhibition; institutes of design, trade publications, optical firms, motor-car companies, and colleges. And the exhibit gains significance since it marks the first time that all these agencies have co-operated in an undertaking.

The whole glass industry, in an optimistic mood due to favourable earnings reports will applaud the timing of the exposition—at the beginning of the glass-promotion season, and its purpose—to educate the public to appreciate good glassware.

MODERN TRIUMPHS

Although the ancients admired glass, writes Philip N. Youtz in the handbook of the exhibition, it is only in very recent times that workers have found its exact chemical and physical composition.

"The manufacture of glass until modern times had been a rather vague empirical process, not an exact predictable technique", he says.

To-day there is nothing vague about the glass industry. Few manufacturers have shown nimbler skill in adapting their products to changing times.

As exhibit one, there are the new glass bricks, for which architects have found many uses.

"We are just becoming aware that glass can be used for other things besides drinking tumblers, milk bottles and windows."

"To-day we visualize cities with buildings constructed of concrete, steel, and glass. Even streets paved with glass!

"There are two glass houses in Manhattan to-day . . . Glass brick has been very widely used to replace plate glass in store fronts,

CALL FOR REFORM OF LITERARY LIBEL LAWS

The laws of literary libel are becoming so oppressive for authors and publishers in this country that thirty-four outstanding British writers banded together recently to demand "drastic reform."

The authors alleged that under existing conditions many great classics of the past could not be published now. British law they declared is so heavily weighted against authors "that they can make no effective defence to charges or claims made against them."

One of the commonest difficulties they complained of in the London "Times" "arises when the plaintiff alleges that description in a book of some purely fictional character constitutes libel on himself." To make out a case he has only to procure a witness or two to swear they "recognise the character in question" as himself. The witnesses may be ignorant, misinformed, malicious or even parties to thinly disguised blackmail, but their evidence will suffice to throw upon the author or publisher the whole cost of proving that the character cannot reasonably be identified with the plaintiff.

"We are of the opinion that no action should be valid without proof that the defendant intended to refer to the plaintiff. We would suggest that the verdict in all actions for libel should be taken out of the hands of juries. We are of the opinion further that something should be done to discourage bringing obviously flimsy or conspiratorial cases.

"We suggest as a remedy that the courts should be empowered at their discretion in any case where the action fails to award in addition to costs a sum of damages to the defendant whenever the case has been brought for some indirect or improper motive and without reasonable or probable cause. Such power would doubtless not often be exercised, but its mere existence would have a salutary effect."

The signers of the petition included H.G. Wells, Michael Arlen, John Drinkwater, A.A. Milne, John Masefield Frank Swinnerton Philip Guedalla, Charles Morgan, Sir Philip Gibbs, H. W. Nevinson, Aldous Huxley, Maurice Baring, Phyllis Bentley, Rebecca West and Virginia Woolf.—"New York Times."

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU

READ IT CAREFULLY.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT POSITION—IN BUSINESS —IN INCOME—IN SOCIETY—IN MENTAL EQUIPMENT?

Can you put into vivid, convincing WORDS all the thoughts and plans your mind conceives—so clearly that others are influenced to co-operate? Can you use words so clear and concise, spoken or written, that you are enabled speedily to put through business deals, make large and numerous sales, close important contracts?

The big positions in life always go to men and women who have the ability to express themselves perfectly, using the right words to win others to their way of thinking.

Winning Words are essential to your progress. Increase your knowledge of English by thousands of words and thus strengthen your social and business position immeasurably.

The Kleiser Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency

helps you to achieve mastery of the English language simply and speedily. By means of a series of easy lessons—altogether different from the ordinary school and college method of teaching "grammar," you can in an amazingly short time perfect your speech and writings, develop latent abilities, self-confidence and authority.

You will be a clearer and more agile thinker, know how to study any subject, make the utmost use of your intellectual powers and achieve distinction in your business, social and public life.

Write to-day for a free copy of the 52-page book "How to Become a Master of English"—a most interesting brochure which gives full particulars of Mr. Kleiser's unique course of postal instruction.

POST THIS COUPON.

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE, Edward Park Road, DELHI, 33.

Gentlemen: Send me the booklet, "How to Become a Master of English," containing full particulars of the Grenville Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Age ..... Occupation .....

No. 1. A Photographic Poster.

—Photo by S. M. Dahanukar.

COMMERCIAL Is Progressive

By

What is commercial photography? This is a branch which needs millions of photos every year. It has established this art as an essential factor in modern business.

Any photograph used for business purposes can be called a commercial photograph. Pick up any foreign newspaper or magazine and we find almost all arts illustrated by photographs. You will wonder how nicely they convey the thought of the advertiser. They do what thousands of words fail to do. If we try to compose these with sketches which we now-a-days find in some Indian papers we will be surprised to see the difference. Very recently I saw a sketch of a duck in water used in a prominent paper here to advertise a popular smooth running car. Let us compare the sketch with the accompanying photograph and we will definitely appreciate intrinsic beauty of the photograph.

To-day we scarcely find sketches in foreign magazines but Indian papers are still conservative enough to fill up their advertisements with them and the following article is mainly meant to show them the superiority of the photographs over usual sketches and drawings.

A salesman who was once upon a time carrying samples of his goods is now very often found with an album of accurate photographs even in natural colours. I need not point out the saving by this new method.

So many catalogues are coming out every month in India but how many of them contain clever photographs. Thousand words filling pages of the catalogue won't signify what a skilful picture can do.

No doubt it is sometimes necessary to spend a day or even two to produce one advertising picture. Since we spend millions of rupees, every year in advertising everybody is willing to pay reasonable price for unusual photographs that will attract attention of the readers to their products.

These kinds of photographs may very readily be grouped into two classes. (i) The picture that instructs the reader in the use of a product and (ii) The picture that reminds him of something that is already known. The former should carry information without anything written alongside the picture.

Photograph No. "2" cool your brain and you will get your trump.

The latter should not only attract attention by its unusual viewpoint but fix up in his mind for a pretty long time. The main theme of this art is the ability of the photograph to attract one's attention. There are a few who would pass through advertisements columns of the papers and magazines they read and if there are may who are in need of an employment they don't usually continue this search after the "Situations Vacant" column is over. Now anything that is unusual attracts our attention. So an advertisement photograph can simply represent something that we are accustomed to see in one way but portrayed quite differently.

No. "3" Screws.

Nearly all products have a definite use or a particular advantage and this can very often be conveyed in the photograph.

No. "2" cool your brain and you will get your trump.

Repetitions either by bright reflections or heavy shadows are well known as a pictorial devise. These taking the eye to the desired part of the picture the reality combined with suggestion is valued by all.

No. "4".

It should have the desired detail or the useful instruction without any confusion in the reader's mind. In short it should concentrate the attention to a particular object and subdue the undesired portions of the subject.

Some pictures are taken to display particular goods and there are some that may be applied to general products or subjects that may illustrate goods of a particular type and as the latter have the widest demand they form a good subject for an artist.

No. "5" Photograph as an advertisement force is not static which is one of its main advantages. Though this is just in the bud compared with its competitors in the world of illustrations yet it has a bright future.

The Photo poster is of course quite unknown in this country. Ventures in this direction were recently shun in Professional photographic exhibition in London. The experiments have been marred by feeling of differences which is a decided disadvantage compared to a drawn poster. This is I feel due to unestablished technique.

Commercial photography must have its limitations, but in master hands of enthusiastic photo artists the limits have not yet been seen.

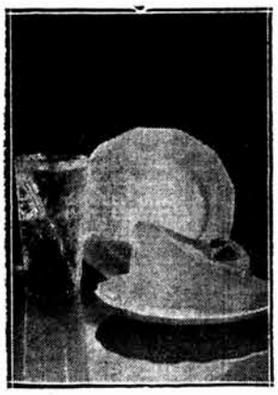
One would be cheek to speculate the future of this industry. One thing is sure and that is the high quality the characteristics of this art should not deteriorate, nothing should be allowed to leave the studios which does not please your high standards. To quote the words of a famous worker in the medium. "The future of the medium lies in the clean sharp 'natural' negative balanced and rythmical in composition perfectly yet subtly lighted and carry an air of almost snapshot sponticity an easiness which gives the back door the impression that he sees not merely an illustration but an intimate glimpse of the spirit of the subject portrayed."

To conclude commercial photography has a bright future before it if any medium up to now known. Yet it is only in the fringe of its possibilities. Its one aim should be nearest to actuality convincing shun. There is no group of artists in the world with brighter prospects than these men who use a camera and imagination.

No. 3. An unusual angle of a heap of screws.

CAMERA Art

M. DESAI



No. 4. Cold drink

The article and photographs by Syt. Desai are meant to indicate the field almost unexplored by the commercial camera. Syt. Desai has worked as a free-lance camera artist and is known for the film topicals he has been taking. Syt. Desai has, moreover, guided the Camera Class of the Universal Arts League which recently won overseas recognition.

Syt. Desai has, in this article, initiated a line which is bound to win, as it ought to win, allegiance from an increasing number of camera enthusiasts who should progress from mere hobby to serious vocational objectives.

No. 5. Photograph that indicates quality of good soaps.

No. 2. Cool your brain and get your trump.

Mrs. Sanger Denies Converting Gandhiji

He Made Concessions, Says Protagonist Of Birth Control: Praise For "Bombay Chronicle"

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, tall, slender, well-groomed with reddish hair suggestive of her Irish parentage, emerged from a three hour interview with the "Hochi Shimbun" at the Imperial hotel, Tokyo, with several new slants to give other reporters on the birth control problem on which her knowledge is boundless, says the "Japan Times."

A lesser personality might have had her fill of reporters' questions for the day but not Mrs. Sanger. When friends, mindful of her recent illness, suggested she case up and rest a bit before dining and going on to the Kabuki, Mrs. Sanger preferred to remain and answer questions.

Among the things she discussed she included a stern denial of the story—which has already been cabled around the world—that when she was in India, she converted Gandhi to birth control. "I wouldn't go so far as to say that. He did however make concessions as the result of our talk" she declared.

WHERE THEY DISAGREED.

She recalled that her interviews with Gandhi took place on a roof-top under a boiling sun. He agreed with her that the size of the family is of first importance, that women are the sufferers when the size of the family is not regulated, and that the wife should have the major right to say how many children she wished to have. He did not agree with her in the birth control method to be used. An idealist, he told her that women should resist men. She replied that if they did, they would find themselves thrown out of house and home—in India at least. He replied that the State could take care of them, agreeing with her that they could not support themselves. She countered with the argument that the state was not prepared to do this and there the matter seemed to drop. Mrs. Sanger had more success with Gandhi's subjects who thronged to hear her.

The newspapers in India, she said, were grand. They threw open their columns to her and one of them, the "Bombay Chronicle," offered a prize for the best essay on birth control. The response to this contest exceeded everyone's expectations and essays poured in. The prize-winners were published in full.

Speaking of the Orient, Mrs. Sanger said it has had birth control for many years—Nature's birth control, through wars, disease, and plagues. But this method is out-dated, she argued.

"As soon as you bring in public health and social service and make attempts to alleviate suffering, you must bring in scientific birth control. If you don't, you will foster a race of feeble-minded, sickly, decadent citizens. The Orient will come to birth control, it will have to."

FUTURE PLANS.

Sailing Friday on the Empress of Japan, she is going home to begin a fight to have Congress repeal the law which penalize anyone for sending information on birth control methods through the mails. She believes she will win the fight. She insists that the battle for birth control is already won—all that has to be accomplished now is to wait for the old people who have opposed it so long, to die.

The 6th in a family of 11 children, Mrs. Sanger has lived a stormy life. In 1914 she invented the phrase, "birth control," in the magazine, "Women Rebel," which she launched at that time. The magazine was suppressed and she faced trial but when H. G. Wells and other international figures aroused sympathy for her the case was dropped.

Her next move was to test the New York State law by opening a clinic in the slum section of Brooklyn in 1916. Ten days later the clinic was raided by police. Mrs. Sanger was convicted and she spent a month in jail. On appeal, a judicial opinion was handed down permitting doctors to give contraceptive advice "for the cure and prevention of disease."

Taking advantage of this decision, she opened the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau in New York city in 1923. Six years later it was raided by police but physicians, lawyers and an outraged public made it quickly apparent that a mistake had been made. Mrs. Sanger received an official apology and the court decision fully exonerated the clinic physicians. Since then she has been developing the national and international phase of the work.

CENTENARY OF PICKWICK PAPERS

Few Have Used English Language With More Than Dickens's Sense Of Comic Individuality, The Living, Winking Quiddity, Of Words

A hundred years ago to-morrow the first of the monthly numbers of Pickwick was published. Nothing but genius could have risen above the fortuitous way in which the book was brought into being; nothing but genius can account for "Pickwick" at all, writes Mr. Neville Cardus in the "Manchester Guardian." It began in circumstances which would horrify the modern young writer, who has been rendered a self-conscious artist by austere criticism; he is under a constant and severe scrutiny. We have made story-telling a part of culture and psychology; divine accidents cannot easily occur now, turning horse-play into the sport of gods. "Pickwick" at its beginning was little more than a tedious "comic strip"—it was perhaps the first of all "comic strips." Seymour's illustrations were for a while as important as and even less humorous than the preliminary letterpress of Dickens; they conjured up the early nineteenth-century atmosphere of loutish practical joking—dreary, ineffectual sportsmen, with guns going off indiscriminately, and fishing-rods and what not ornamentally and symbolically patterned on the first edition's frontispiece. Its very title tells us that when Dickens wrote it out he did not know where he was going, into what spacious and romantic universe: "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, Containing a Faithful Record of the Perambulations, Perils, Travels, Adventures, and Sporting Transactions of the Corresponding Members"! It all sounds like Surtees.

Pickwick Transformed

When Seymour shot himself another artist named Buss was called in to draw the "comic strip." That he should have been quickly found inadequate for the job was significant; Mr. Pickwick was "swellin' visibly," bursting the mannered bounds of the period's bear-garden, beginning his journey along the endless way along which Quixote and Sancho Panza had already travelled. For Pickwick and Sam Weller were yet another expression of the great laughable and lovable antimony of the picaresque novel, based on the hopelessly romantic knight and his shrewd, realistic henchman. The artist Buss would have been able enough to depict the naive ribthwackings of "Pickwick"—if the divine accident had not upset the original plan. The most astonished man was no doubt Dickens himself; we know that he laughed and cried over his own characters; he must have gasped with astonishment at the miracle of Mr. Pickwick's transformation. How strange does the first description of him, in chapter one, seem to us who know the real man:

"... What a study for an artist! ... The eloquent Pickwick, with one hand gracefully concealed behind his coat-tails and the other waving in the air to assist his glowing declamation. ..."

This is a long way from the truth, from the stupendous old Fool and Darling who said he would not go to bed ("No living boy shall carry me," said Mr. Pickwick stoutly—and he went on smiling as before), and then proceeded to take off his hat and dash it on the floor and insanely cast his spectacles into the middle of the kitchen—"at this humorous feat he laughed outright." And that first chapter is at the imaginative pole to the Mr. Pickwick who entered the shade of the prison-house and said, in words of simple pathos, as moving as any in literature: "I have seen enough; my head aches with these scenes, and my heart too." It was not fair, maybe, not in the "good taste" of our self-controlled contemporary writers; Dickens should as an artist have observed the law of style; to invite us to an old-world inn for a merry evening and in the midst of our cakes and ale to bring in nature and sentiment—why, it simply isn't done. But Dickens could not help it; Mr. Pickwick walked out of the novel, and, well, there he was!

"A Long, Thin Man"

It is a fact that the first sketch of Mr. Pickwick, by Seymour, was of a long, thin man. Even in the novel's embryo stage nobody would accept the drawing as authentic. "Not a bit like him!" they probably said. I have always thought it a curious paradox that illustrations for Dickens were ever considered necessary. But it is because he was the most graphic of novelists that "Phiz" and Cruikshank could draw for him at all. They simply 'copied' the roaring, blinding reality. The modern novelist would of course scorn the services of the illustrator as a naive device. But the truth is that no artist could possibly draw the characters in the average contemporary work of fiction; they are, as Mr. Mantalini might put it, "dem'd outlines." Besides, one cannot draw a complex.

The terrific act of spontaneous combustion in Dickens is not the end of Krook but the beginning of Don Pickwick and Sancho Weller. As soon as they come together the world of the novel opens to all roads. And the author is visited by the most ancient and magical of spells—the story-teller's spell of "Once upon a time." The monthly numbers of "Pickwick" began to turn the country into a kindly chimney corner on the keen spring evenings; readers were taken into the enchanted circle of a fairy tale. For comedy is poetic as much as the obvious forms of romance and moonshine are poetic; Mr. Pickwick is as romantic as Oberon. Laughter is not prose when it freezes from the confines and inhibitions of every-day life—when it liberates us from proportion, and we go beyond ourselves, in one great and reckless squandering of high spirits. It is not prose which tells us how time stood still in the little parlour of the "Blue Boar" when Sam Weller read his Valentine to his father:—

Mr. Weller resumed his pipe with critical solemnity, and Sam once more commenced and read as follows:—

"Lovely creetur I feel myself a damned——" "That ain't proper," said Mr. Weller, taking his pipe from his mouth.

"No, it ain't damned," observed Sam, holding the letter up to the light; "it's 'shamed'; there's a blot there—"I feel myself ashamed——"

"Wery good," said Mr. Weller. "Go on."

"'Feel myself ashamed and completely cir——' I forget wot this here word is," said Sam, scratching his head with the pen, in vain attempts to remember.

"Why don't you look at it, then?" inquired Mr. Weller.

"So I 'am' lookin' at it," replied Sam, "but there's another blot; here's a c, and a i, and a d."

"Circumwented, p'raps," suggested Mr. Weller.

"No, it ain't that," said Sam; circumscribed, that's it."

"That ain't as good a word as circumwented, Sammy," said Mr. Weller gravely.

"Think not?" said Sam.

"Nothin' like it," replied his father.

"But don't you think it means more?" inquired Sam.

"Well, p'raps it's a more tenderer word," said Mr. Weller

(Continued on page 35)

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

THE STENOGRAPHERS

The report of the City Stenographers' Association, Tripicane, which has just reached us makes very interesting reading. The Association was started in September 1934 and the present report covers a period of 15 months. The main objects of the Association are to promote efficiency of the stenographers, to represent their needs and difficulties to the authorities concerned, to help members in securing suitable employment and to do all that is essential in the interest of the profession. The Association started with 20 members and at the end of the period covering the report there were 60 members on its rolls. The Association runs classes for different grades of stenographers and a small library and also arranges lectures for the benefit of its members. From the programme chalked out by the Association, it seems that the institution wishes to be more lively and serviceable to the members of the profession and, judging from what it has been able to achieve in its period of infancy, we have no doubt that it will be able to render some useful service to a class of workers which is most unorganised in spite of the few existing associations in different parts of the country.

To proceed with its programme, the institution, although it has been able to stand on its own legs during the period of the report, requires more funds and active co-operation from those in the profession and interested in the Art.

S. R. K.

OLD MAGAZINES TRAVEL WIDELY

For many an old magazine the wastebasket is not, by any means, the end of the trail. Janitors and waste-paper dealers conspire to salvage an amazing proportion of all printed matter not given directly to welfare organizations.

Once reclaimed periodicals are classified and sold at a price that runs from 35 cents to dol.4 a hundred pounds; or, by the piece, at 15 cents for the de-luxe type and about a quarter of a cent for most of the others.

In the second-hand market pulp magazines make up for the earlier stepchild phase of their existence by taking ascendancy, in at least one respect, over quality-group and popular-group publications. They are the real nomads of the print world; one dealer annually ships a vast quantity to England, whence they journey to the various British colonies.

Next to them in demand are the quality magazines. The popular groups rates third and the weeklies a bad fourth.

Now and then something really exciting crops up in a batch of old magazines. Once it was Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," coverless, but still valuable; and not long ago the rare pamphlet edition of Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue" turned up.—"New York Times."

RIGHT OF WOMEN

Paradhin, by V. V. Joshi, Advocate, Baroda, published by Bharat Gaurav Grantha Mala, Karnatak House, Bombay 2, price cloth bound Rs. 2/4 and ordinary Rs. 2.

Mr. Joshi, who is a well-known pleader in Baroda, has specialised in questions dealing with the welfare and status of women in this country. His study of the subject is very deep which is evident from his various writings. His first novel "Janmacha Bandiwas" dealt with the question of the rights of Indian women while the subject of the present novel is about their economic rights. Although the author prefers to call the book a novel, in reality it can more appropriately be called an essay. The object of the author is to do his bit towards helping the helpless, down-trodden and most dependent Indian women to come into their own. So far as the present law is concerned, they have virtually no economic standing in a joint family. Mr. Joshi's book is thorough, honest and outspoken.

It is written in very simple and readable language and deserves the attention of those interested in the subject which is fortunately gaining prominence mainly because of the awakening among women themselves.

The book forms the 123rd publication in the series of the Bharat Gaurav Grantha Mala which is from time to time, publishing very useful, interesting and instructive books.

S. R. K.

A BOOK OF TRAVELS

JAGATIL SAMAJKRANTI VA HINDUSTAN, by Dr. G. S. Khair, published by the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona, price Rs. 1.

This publication is the outcome of the recent travels undertaken by Dr. Khair to Europe, America and Soviet Russia. After completing a decade of teaching service in the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Dr. Khair undertook a tour to foreign countries with a view to studying the conditions of the civilised existence in those countries. The result of his discussions of the nature of reconstruction which is the prominent feature of Europe and America has been chronicled by Dr. Khair in the pages of this book.

The first part has been devoted to the progress of America during the past three centuries. The second part contains the survey of the progress achieved by Russia during the last fifteen years. The rapid post-war recovery of Germany and the philosophy of Fascism and its application in Italy have been described in the third chapter while in the fourth chapter an attempt has been made to assign its proper place to India in a scheme of internationalism. During his tour, Dr. Khair made a comparative study of life and conditions in Western countries in relation to India and with a view to give benefit of his knowledge to the Marathi-reading public, he has published this book.

As the profits of the sale proceeds of this book are to be given to the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha, it is hoped Dr. Khair's work will elicit adequate response.

S. R. K.

Rs. 3,000 "Disguise" Competition Results

There were altogether forty-six all correct entries. Therefore the first and second prize of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 750 respectively have been amalgamated and the sum of Rs. 2,250 is divided equally among the following forty-six successful competitors each getting Rs. 49/-.

1 ARDESHIR MERWANJEE, Near Railway Station, BARODA.

2 GEORGE JOSHUA, C/o. Callender's Cable and Constructions Co. Ltd., Exchange Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

3 R. PEREIRA, 71A, Bhawani Shankar Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.

4 M. R. MASTER-CUTTER, Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

5 NURUDIN ABDULHUSEIN GONDALWALLA, Adamjee Shaikh Jiwanjee Chawl, Campbell Street, KARACHI.

6 BACHOO TARACHAND, 24, Palkhiwalla House, 1st Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

7 S. CHIDAMBARA RAO, Main Bazaar, KURNOOL.

8 F. C. DE SOUZA, Noor Building, Lohar Street, BOMBAY.

9 SHERKHAN DAGEKHAN, Girna Bridge Cotton Factory, CHANDANPURI.

10 MURTUZA F. CONTRACTOR, 22, Kumbharwada 1st Lane, BOMBAY 4.

11 A. RAZAK MEMON, Roosevelt House Fort—BOMBAY.

12 NAGARMANGA PALSETKAR, Abdul Kadar Cross Lane, 1st Marine Cross Lane, BOMBAY.

13 HATIM S. A. HUSSEIN, Husaini Gunj, PALANPUR.

14 S. K. MOHAMED, Jamnadas Building Mutton Street, BOMBAY.

15 RAMCHAND PARARAM, C/o. HASSANAND NANUMAL, Old Market, KARACHI.

16 J. S. D'MELLO, 451, D'Monte Street, BANDRA.

17 MOHANLAL B. SONI, Chewal Wadi, Kolbat Lane, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

18 MRS. AMTA A. D. POONAWALLA, Begumpoora Street, SURAT.

19 M. H. RAHMAN SADIQ, C/o. S. M. Amin & Bros. 298 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

20 Y. H. TALCHERKAR, 1, Lalbaug, INDORE.

21 MISS PIROJA H. DALAL, Sea Breeze, BANDRA.

22 SAIKUDIN SALEBHOY BROACHWALLA, 85/A, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

23 BACHIBAI, C/o Pandaiyar Jacob Sadhik, HINGOLI.

24 K. N. PILLAY, 58, Cantts, JUBBULPORE.

25 S. NARAYAN RAO, 2870, HALLADAKER, MYSORE.

26 HARILAL MOHANLAL, Haveliyama MAHUVA BUNDER.

27 E. K. KAPADWALLA, Sadar Bazaar, MAHESHWAR.

28 SHIVSHANKER P. JOSHI, C/o. S. Adhuriya Co., Post Jheria, MANBHUM.

29 THAKORELAL K. DESAI, The Binot Cotton Factory, MALEGAON.

30 VELJEE KARSHAN CHOWHAN, C/o. R. D. Chowhan, AURANGABAD.

31 P. APPU NAIR, 1. F. Asst. Engineer's Office, CALICUT.

32 SAKINABAI DAWOODBHOY, GONDALWALLA, Campbell Street, KARACHI.

33 JETHALAL MANCHARAM BHATT, Patni Gate, RADHANPUR.

34 S. M. A. HUSSAIN, 109, Radha Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA.

35 S. F. SHROFF, Motaparsiwad, BULSAR.

36 Mrs. SUMITRADEVI NERURKAR, 21-A, Goregaokar Premises, Dadar, BOMBAY.

37 CHOTUBHOY NARANJEE DESAI, Ramjee Hill, SURAT.

38 K. G. MURUDWALLA, C/o A. N. Hussanally & Co., 28, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

39 MULJEE LALJEE, C/o. E. Stella & Co., G. P. O. Box 868, BOMBAY.

40 KHALEELURRAHAMAN, Sangareddy, MADEK.

41 NADERSHA HORMUSJEE SETHNA, Maneckjee Daroowalla House, Triniti House, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

42 BHULA JIWAN PATEL, PARNERA.

43 D. J. M. FERNANDES, Opp. Clock Tower, MYSORE.

44 A. Rehman, C/o. H. M. Essack & Co. Opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY.

45 M. G. GUPTE, P. W. Inspector, BARKHERA.

46 P. YACOOB S. H. C/o. Banadealli Jaffer, HINGOLI.

THIRD AND CONSOLATION PRIZES

The Third Prize of Rs. 250/- and the Consolation Prizes of Rs. 500 have been amalgamated and the total sum of Rs. 750 is divided equally among the following Two Hundred and Ninety-seven Competitors each getting Rs. 2-8-0.

1 NARMADA DILSUKHLAL KATKORIYA, GHATKOPAR.

2 MANILAL NAGINDAS PANWALLA, BARODA.

3 K. J. PATHIYAR, BOMBAY 2.

4 RAMCHANDRA JAISWAL, SOHAGPUR.

5 SARABAI ESOOFALI SUTARWALLA, BOMBAY 3.

6 CASSIM M. DEGAIN, CALCUTTA.

7 S. G. BHOPATKAR, Matunga, BOMBAY.

8 BHAGWANSINGH NARSINGHJEE BADOR, VISNAGAR.

9 S. T. TIPRE, POONA 2.

10 MOZEL BENJAMIN JOSEPH, Jacob Circle, Bombay

11 D. M. NADKARNI, BOMBAY.

12 EBRAHIM AMADBHOY GONDAL.

13 MAHOMED E. BHURA, Ghanchiwad GUNDEVI.

14 S. T. RANGWALLA, BOMBAY.

15 AKBARALI ALIMAHOMEDALI, Mirdat Saheb, PALANPUR.

16 MISS B. O. CURSETJEE, Parel, BOMBAY.

17 RAMCHANDRA B., z Mazgaon, BOMBAY.

18 J. K. PATEL, JAMNAGAR.

19 VIJAYSHANKER H. TRIVEDI, LIMBDI.

20 SHAH CHOTALAL ... PREMCHAND, JALALPORE.

21 ASMA ABASBHOY, Palton Road, BOMBAY.

22 BALMUKAND PANDA, AKOLA.

23 KHOJA HABIB KASAM, Falkland Road, BOMBAY.

24 ZAVERILAL RUPCHAND VORA AHMEDABAD.

25 C. N. BUNYAN, DHOND.

26 REHMATALI ASGARALI, RESHAMWALLA, MAHESHWAR.

27 A. R. NAIK, KATANGI.

28 ABDULHUSSEIN VALIJI KAPASI, Khand Bazzar, BOMBAY 3.

29 H. G. KARACHIWALLA, CALCUTTA.

30 SOBHAGCHAND HEMCHAND, Mumbadevi, BOMBAY, 2.

31 MISS SAKINA DANDPOTA, BANDRA.

32 FAKHRUDINBHOY TAHERBHOY CHUNAMWALLA, PALANPUR.

33 MOCHI NATHUBHOY MAHDEO, VYARA.

34 KADARBHOY ABDULABHOY BOXSADWALLA, Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

35 PETER RODRIGUES, Chinchpokli, BOMBAY.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations
A	3	J	2
B	5	K	4
C	8	L	14
D	10	M	16
E	7	N	17
F	18	O	15
G	9	P	1
H	12	Q	13
I	6	R	11

THIRD AND CONSOLATION PRIZES---Continued

36 N. A. LALKAKA, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
37 A. J. CHAUDHARI, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
38 VORA ABDULLABHOY JAFFERJEE KOTRIWALLA, CUTCH-MANDVI.
39 SHERALI KARIM MULJEE, KALWA.
40 SHIRINBAI ALIMAHOMED SUTERWALLA, Parsee Gali, BOMBAY 3.
41 V. GOVINDACHARI, POONA.
42 R. J. DUARTE, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.
43 JAYSUKLAL VEJNATH, BHUJ-CUTCH.
44 JAL JEHANGIRJEE ENGINEER, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
45 B. SHARDABAI, BOMBAY 4.
46 HAIDERALI M. MISTRI, LUCKNOW.
47 RUTTONBAI EDULJI GOTLA, Sleater Road, BOMBAY.
48 B. G. PURAO, Colaba, BOMBAY.
49 S. L. DIWAKAR, INDORE.
50 MISS MALATI PHANSE, THANA.
51 KAMRUDIN E. C. ALIBHOY MOHAMEDALI, BOMBAY 4.
52 V. L. TEKADE, Fort, BOMBAY.
53 KHANBHOY HABUTULLA-BHOY, JALGAON.
54 M. I. MASTER, BOMBAY 11.
55 A. E. KHATTANI, ATHNI.
56 KAZI SAIDUDDIN, UDAIPUR.
57 ROY, BULSAR.
58 RAJANIKANT SHRIVASTAVA, RAIPUR.
59 Y. G. PURANIK, LONAVLA.
60 MISS P. MATTHEWS, Parel, BOMBAY.
61 MRS. JERBAI DHUNJISHAW CHOTHIA, BILLIMORA.
62 DINKARRAY HARILAL VORA BHUJ-CUTCH.
63 JIWANJEE F. PATEL, BULSAR.
64 MISS PRIMILABAI NAIDU, HARDA.
65 SORAB M. JAMADAR, NASIK CITY.
66 FIDAHUSEIN MULLAN AKBARALI LAKDAWALLA, PALANPUR.
67 OGHAVJEE D. CHOWDHAN, JALGAUM.
68 E. M. JELANI, RANDER.
69 ABBASBHOY MAHOMED, WARDHA.
70 DARJEE RAMJEE DAHYA, GONDAL.
71 CHABILDAS NEMCHAND MEHTA, JAMNAGAR.
72 MISS VIMAL KADAM, MANMAD.
73 JERBAI D. P. DASTUR, UDWADA.
74 AMBALAL M. MEHTA, POONA CITY.
75 W. R. AHMED, MADRAS.
76 HOMI JEHANGIRJEE SHROFF BHUSAVAL.
77 H. P. KADAM, MANMAD.
78 SANGHVI HEMUTLAL PANACHAND, GONDAL.
79 ABBASBHOY MAHOMEDALI KAGAJWALLA, PALANPUR.
80 SHANTILAL CHUNILAL RAMPURWALLA, DHANDHUKA.
81 MANGAL PRASAD, AURANGABAD.
82 ABDUS SUBHAN, SECUNDERABAD.
83 PRATAPRAI JADURAM, KARACHI.
84 L. MANNAS, SECUNDERABAD.
85 G. M. KHAN, HYDERABAD (Dn.).
86 SHIVJEE R. DEPALA, BHUJ (Cutch).
87 BHIL SHEGHA JIWA, PALANPUR.
88 AHMED A. GANI, GONDAL.
89 M. MISTRY, LUCKNOW.
90 HIMATLAL P. KURANI, THANK.
91 SHAIKH USMAN ABDULMAJID, RANPUR.
92 MRS. R. P. JOSHI, SURAT.
93 B. B. SITARWALA, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY 2.
94 RAYCHAND UJAMSHI SHAH, INDORE CITY.
95 MRS. FAZAL A. FAZULBHOY, BANDRA.
96 ABBASALI ADAMJEE, BAGHANA.
97 ALBERT GOMES, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.
98 HEMLATA RAMNIKLAL KHANDWALLA, Girgaum, BOMBAY 4.
99 ABBASBHOY DAWOODBHOY ZAVERI, New Queen's Rd., BOMBAY 4.
100 SURYAKANT J. DAVE, Khetwadi, BOMBAY 4.
101 SOMAN NANABHOY DORDI, BADNAPUR.
102 ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Parel, Bombay.
103 G. V. VAIDYA, Dadar, BOMBAY.
104 KURBANHUSSEIN ABDULBHOY, J.J. Hospital, BOMBAY.
105 SHANTABAI DEO, Dadar, BOMBAY.
106 PARMANAND MAGHRAJ, KARACHI.
107 IMDODALI MAHOMEDALI, CALCUTTA.
108 MAHOMEDALI HUSEINBHOY Hajur, JAMNAGAR.
109 NATWARLAL LAXMISHANKER, JAMNAGAR.
110 G. DORASWAMIENGAR, BANGALORE.
111 KEKI F. SHROFF, BULSAR.
112 AMTULLA ABDEALI, Khokha Bazaar, BOMBAY 3.
113 V. M. BHOJANE, NASIK CITY.
114 MISS DHAPU, PALANPUR.
115 B. W. GASPER, SECUNDERABAD.
116 M. MUNUSWAMY, SECUNDERABAD.
117 H. H. L. CUTCHI, AMALNER.
118 JAGJIWAN AMBARAM, SURAT.
119 ABBAS, Bhendy Bazaar, BOMBAY.
120 RATILAL GANPATRAM MODI Lohar Street, BOMBAY 2.
121 MEMON JUSAB HUSSEIN, SIDHPUR.
122 GOOLABAI HORMUSJI BOTWALLA, CUTCH-BHUJ.
123 RAMANAND RAMNIVAS, UJJAIN.
124 HIRALAXMI MOHANLAL BHUTA, UJJAIN.
125 B. D. BHIWANDIWALLA, JALNA.
126 BRIJDAS MULJEE KAPADIA, Muljt Jetha Market, BOMBAY 2.
127 FUKHRUDIN ADAMJEE LOKHANDWALLA, BAGHANA.
128 Miss NAZLI GULAMHUSSEIN Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
129 SANTAYA S. PAI, VELLAPUR.
130 Dr. N. B. BAPAT, AMRAOTI.
131 M. N. GHEWDE, KOLHAPUR.
132 A. S. SETHNA, SIROHI.
133 DOSAN K. AVASIA, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
134 RAMCHANDRA BALKRISHNA, Mazagaon, BOMBAY.
135 MOHSIN A. KHAMBATI, BOMBAY 3.
136 P. MURUGASEN, MADRAS.
137 MOSES DAVID NAGAWKER, Babul Tank Road, BOMBAY.
138 MEMON A. REHMAN, BANDRA.
139 PIROJA TEMULJI PANTHAKI, ANDHERI.
140 ALOO A. VAKIL, POONA.
141 J. S. KAJ, Fort, BOMBAY.
142 VISHNU M. VIJAYAKAR, KHAR.
143 R. L. SOMANI, Love Lane, BOMBAY 10.
144 SAMJEE NANDLAL, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4.
145 ABDULLA HAJI DAWOOD, KHAR.
146 BHANABHOY SUKHA, Napean Sea Road, BOMBAY.
147 ABBAS E. CONTRACTOR, Doctor Street, BOMBAY 3.
148 TEHMINA A. PATEL, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
149 ERIC BARRETTO, Parel, BOMBAY.
150 KEKU F. D. MASTER, BOMBAY 7.
151 JAL F. DORDI, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
152 HABIBALI MAHOMEDALI MISTRI, LUCKNOW.
153 CHIKKALA NAGESWARAM, Photographer, RAJAHMUNDRY.
154 FAKIR KARA, Mayo Road, BOMBAY.
155 D. MORARJEE, Wad Gadi, BOMBAY 3.
156 H. S. ATARWALLA, PALANPUR.
157 PARBHU VALJEE, KARACHI.
158 RUGNATH KURJEE, BOMBAY 2.
159 TARABAI NAYAMPALI, Forjett Hill, BOMBAY.
160 Miss SONUBAI GOTEKAR, BARSI.
161 B. K. HUKERI, BARSI.
162 BHOLANATH B. NADKARNI, Parel, BOMBAY.
163 JASWANTIBAI J. WAGHJEE, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
164 HUSSEINIBHOY KADARBHOY BORSADWALLA, Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.
165 T. V. L. NARASIMHAM, GUNTUR.
166 M. MORRAM REDDI, TIRUPATI.
167 ALIHUSEIN ABDULKARIM-BHOY KATEHWALLA, INDORE CITY.
168 JAMNADAS RANCHODAS, Fort, BOMBAY.
169 SONI TULSIDAS RAGHAVJEE, Samuel Street, BOMBAY.
170 R. S. NERURKAR, Fort, BOMBAY.
171 AMRUTLAL V. VED, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
172 P. A. IRANI, BULSAR.
173 KEKI F. SHROFF, BULSAR.
174 SULEMAN RAJABALI, BOMBAY 8.
175 B. BHAGWANDAS, Kolbhat Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
176 F. J. COLACO, BOMBAY.
177 AVINASHRAI, BENARES.
178 PRABHU CHANDRALAL NEINGYUM.
179 G. J. AJWANI, KARACHI.
180 JOHN SOLOMON, Parel, BOMBAY.
181 G. GOVINDRAO DEGAUM-WALLA, VAPI.
182 C. A. MAJOR, KALYAN.
183 Mrs. SUMITRADEVI NERURKAR, DADAR.
184 VANAJI MANRUPJI, AHMEDABAD.
185 PIROJSHA H. P. MODY, Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY.
186 KADRI, SHOLAPUR.
187 SILLA ERACHSHAW, SURAT.
188 BAY MULK NAVAB A. K. KHAN, JAMNAGAR.
189 SORAB R. MULLA, Fort, BOMBAY.
190 KARSANDAS VANMALI Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.
191 CHELSHANKER MAGANLAL THAKAR, Matunga, BOMBAY.
192 ABDULHUSEIN TAIABALI RANGWALLA, J. J. Hospital, BOMBAY 3.
193 SHRIMATI VIMLA MEHTA, New Chinch Bunder, BOMBAY.
194 E. SOLOMON, Sewree, BOMBAY.
195 DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS Muljee Jetha Market, BOMBAY.
196 GOVINDJEE GIRDHARLAL KATARIYA, 13, Masjid Siding Road, BOMBAY 9.
197 ABDULLA ESMAIL, Chinch Bunder Road, BOMBAY.
198 F. C. DE SOUZA, Lohar Street, BOMBAY.
199 SHANKER BABAJI SALVI, Clive Street, BOMBAY 9.
200 SETHNA, Warden Road, BOMBAY.
201 A. N. PRABHU, Galwadi, BOMBAY 2.
202 S. K. BHARUCHA, Dadar, BOMBAY.
203 B. V. MUZUMDAR, KARWAR.
204 LEILA DEVI C. VASWANI, Carmichael Road, BOMBAY.
205 THAKKAR GANGARAM DEVSHI, KARACHI.
206 I. NARAYANA IYENGAR, SECUNDERABAD.
207 M. M. ULLAL, Chinchpokli, BOMBAY.
208 J. L. D'COSTA, Nepean Sea Road, BOMBAY.
209 KAYUMBHOY KADARBHOY, BOMBAY 3.
210 DINA F. BISNI, Byculla, BOMBAY.
211 JAYA KHIMJEE SAMPAT, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
212 HASMABAI ALIMAHOMED SUTERWALLA, BOMBAY 3.
213 R. R. SHIRALE, Fort, BOMBAY.
214 Miss DHUN BHICAJEE BARIA, SURAT.
215 C. L. PALIT, New Queens Road, BOMBAY.
216 FAKHRUDIN SHAIKH HARUNALI, Machi Bazaar, BOMBAY 3.

(Continued on page 32)

Poona Returns To Normal Condition

KING FUAD GRAVELY ILL

Inflammation Of Mouth Causes State Of Coma

RUMOUR OF DEATH DENIED

CAIRO: April 25.

The health of King Fuad, Egypt's first constitutional king, is causing

KING FUAD.

grave anxiety. Seven doctors are attending on him.

A bulletin issued says, King Fuad's illness is now complicated by an infectious inflammation of the mouth, which has induced a state of coma. The King also suffered an important haemorrhage last evening.—Reuter.

Rumour Of Death Denied

CAIRO, April 25.

Despite pessimistic rumours King Fuad was still alive this morning. A medical bulletin signed by six doctors says that haemorrhage was stopped about midnight, and has since not recurred. The King passed a relatively calm night. Necrotic Stomatitus and fever are stationary, but general depression and circulation trouble have sensibly aggravated.—Reuter.

HITLER PARDONS NAZI ZEALOTS

BERLIN, April 24.

Herr Hitler has signed a new law granting pardon to persons who, in excessive zeal in the fight for National Socialist ideas, committed offences against the law, excepting in those cases in which loss of life occurred or where the perpetrators displayed a mean spirit. Certain political grumblers and scare-mongers and a number of minor offenders have also been pardoned.—Reuter's Special.

Two-Thousand Ginneas Scratchings

LONDON, April 25.

Fair William and Amazons model were scratched at 22-00 hours yesterday.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ON SILVER PROBLEM

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE")

NEW YORK, April 25.

Senator King has announced his intention to introduce on Monday a resolution calling on a Conference of South American countries on the silver problem with the object of increasing the use of silver as monetary base. It contemplates also an invitation of Canadian representatives to participate in the Conference.

MASS ARRESTS OF SUSPECTS

Municipal President Calls Peace Meeting

Hindu Leaders' Peace Appeal: Congress Forms Help Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 25.

Military pickets were withdrawn this morning and finally the whole military force was withdrawn at noon.

The city is resuming its normal condition with the break of dawn to-day.

Last night's report of two deaths is contradicted. Municipal schools in the disturbed area are closed for to-day and to-morrow.

The Municipal president called a peace meeting of the citizens this morning and had deliberations over the situation.

The situation has improved but nervousness persists and business remains paralysed.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON COLLECTOR

Hindu Leaders Issue Peace Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 25.

The first victim to yesterday's riots was Moula Abdulla (aged 22) who succumbed to his injuries (received by him yesterday) at noon, to-day, in Wadia Mission Hospital. His body has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital Morgue for post-mortem examination. The news of Moula Abdulla's death caused commotion in Meethgunj locality but it soon subsided.

Two Muslims' tombs at the foot of Parvati Hill were found to have been tampered with this morning.

Out of 21 indoor-riot patients at Sassoon Hospital, three are reported to be serious, and one of them a Hindu is stated to be sinking.

A deputation of Hindu leaders met the Collector this noon, and requested him to keep an eye on hirelings and goondas, that might be imported from outside. The Collector is reported to have turned down the Deputation's appeal for permission to form a volunteer corps.

Prominent Hindu leaders have issued a peace appeal.

40 PERSONS TAKEN TO POLICE CHOWKI.

About 40 people of both Hindu and Muslim communities, including some of their leaders have been taken to Faraskhana (Police chowki), and a general round-up, culminating in mass arrests is expected. Seven people were arrested this evening, when they are alleged to have tried to demolish a Muslim tomb very near Sonya Maruti Temple and Tamboli Mosque (the scene of yesterday's orgy).

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM SHANWAR WADA.

No further rioting took place in Poona City, and troops have been withdrawn from Shanwar Wada. A section of the Somerset Regiments company is being retained in the Globe Cinema, a central spot, as a precautionary measure. A disquieting incident reported as happening to-day is the burning of a Pir's tomb, outside the City near the Parvati temple.—A. P.

POLICE FROM MOFUSSIL DRAFTED.

Precautionary measures still continue. Four batches of 50 police each have arrived from Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur and Thana.

The Hindu leaders have issued an appeal to the citizens for peace. The local Congress Committee has formed an Assistance Committee, and is rendering help to re-institute peace in the City. All cinemas and liquor shops remain closed to-day.—United Press.

TWO DEATHS IN POONA RIOTING

POONA: April 25.

Of the 200 persons injured in yesterday's communal rioting two have since died. Police reinforcements have arrived from Sholapur.

The military and armed Police are still standing by. The situation to-day is quiet.—A.P.

Shops Re-open

An Associated Press report states:—

Latest telephonic advices from Poona indicate that after yesterday's excitement, the city is gradually returning to normal conditions to-day.

Excepting for a few shops in the affected area all shops in the city have opened to-day and people are going about their normal business. Excitement has considerably subsided.

Armed police and military, however, are still camping at Shanwar Wada as a matter of precaution.

Futile Alarms

A United Press message from Poona states:—

In the morning, overnight's military pickets were withdrawn and the 'bundobast' was taken over by the Police.

Overnight's news of two deaths is incorrect and none so far is dead. The correct figures at the Sassoon Hospital till ten this morning are: 21 detained and 54 discharged after treatment. In the Ayurveda Hospital and in the Wadia Hospital there were many other cases besides those treated by private doctors.

The area has been closed. The general population is still nervous.

Alarms of disturbances raised this morning near Charbawari and Dal Ali proved to be mere scares. One man who tried to pass through the military picket last night in spite of the warning given, is reported to have been wounded with the bayonet in the stomach. He was removed to the hospital.

The situation is calm.

A visit to Poona City this morning shows that all the centres of rioting and excitement are quiet to-day. Police armed and ordinary have replaced the Somerset Light Infantry who have been withdrawn and kept in readiness at Shanwar Wada, the old Peshwas' palace.

One feature of the trouble was that neither the police nor the military were called upon to use firearms. There had also been very few cases of stabbing.

A Brahmin who attempted to break the military cordon was bayoneted by a soldier and taken to hospital. This morning the cloth shops of Marwaris in the Cantonment remained closed, but some were opened later.

The police have so far made no arrests. The total casualties appear to be 200, the major portion of whom have been treated in the city hospitals.—A. P.

POONA SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

Your correspondent went round several localities affected at eleven this night. Special 'bundobast' is noticeable at Sonya Maruti Chowk and Ganesh Peth armed police were seen patrolling the streets under the supervision of Sergeants.

Detachments of the military have been posted at four centres, viz., (1) Shanwar Wada, (2) Apollo Cinema Rasta Peth. (3) City Magistrate's Court, Shukrawar Peth, and (4) Baliwala Theatre, Bhawani Peth.

Unfounded rumours are set afloat at intervals, which only increases nervousness. The police had several times to rush to the spots of alarm where they would find nothing serious.

Military are not patrolling the city to-night, though they are in readiness.

(LATER).—Of 52 people taken this evening 44 are stated to have been detained. Moula Abdulla's funeral was performed quietly, half an hour back. About 200 Muslims participated in the Namaz and Takia.

Sub-Inspector Raje with a dozen policemen escorted the funeral procession which went mainly through Muslim localities. It passed without any incident. The Hindu patient, who was reported to be precariously sinking earlier, is dead. All is quiet.

WHY DELAY FEDERATION?

Panikkar Suggests Proclamation At Coronation Durbar

LONDON, April 24.

Sardar Pannikkar, writing in the *Spectator* on the "Next Chapter in India," declares that in consequence of a definite *rapprochement* between Congress and Moderate leaders and slow and steady decline of communal feeling in the political sphere, everything seems set fair for the success of Provincial Autonomy. Much of the preliminary work of Federation has been completed. The only outstanding question relates to the accession of the Princes, but difficulties of negotiations are not likely to be such as to unduly delay Federation.

Sardar Panikkar adds: "It is essential for the success of the new scheme that it should start not only with goodwill but in circumstances which will convince Indian public of the great change in their status. Such occasion can only be provided by a great Durbar at which the King-Emperor will personally inaugurate the new Government of the Indian Empire. What better occasion would there be than a coronation Durbar? No mere proclamation nor a formal visit by a member of the Royal Family would meet the importance of the occasion and the expectation of the Princes and peoples of India."—Reuter's Special.

The portrait of K. R. P. Shroff was unveiled on Friday by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Stock Exchange. The portrait was executed by Mr. J. A. Lalkaka.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, who presided over the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Stock Exchange on Friday.

Protection Against Erosion

NOAKHALI, April 24.

The Municipality authorities have renewed protective works along the coast line of the river in front of the Government buildings at Noakhali.

It has now been definitely decided that the headquarter town will not be shifted from its present site in the near future unless the Government buildings are threatened with immediate erosion.—United Press.

15 FIFTEENTH Gracious Week
THEY TALK ABOUT IT IN SUPERLATIVES!
NEW THEATRES' HIT
OF:—
—:1936!

THE NEW THEATRES LIMITED CALCUTTA

DHOOP-CHHAON
or "BHAGYA CHAKRA."
Starring UMASHASHI, K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, NAWAB.
Also Showing GLORIOUS SCENES of LUCKNOW CONGRESS with MOTINAGAR'S Exhibition and inspiring Scenes of Leaders like PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU & MAHATMA GANDHI.
Don't MISS this CONGRESS Topical.

MINERVA
TALKIES: LAMINGTON RD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 P.M.

PATH OF TRUE LOVE NEVER SMOOTH

Jain Love For Indo-German Girl Brings Trouble

JUBBULPORE, April 24.

The orthodox section of the Jain community is seriously perturbed over a love-pact entered into by a Jain youth and a girl of Indo-German parenthood.

The story is very interesting and, it has created excitement among the Jains all over Jubbulpore. The Jains have not only excommunicated the young lover, not only socially boycotted him, but also have determined to tease and trouble the young pair.

Matters came to a head when the girl, who has passed her intermediate examination, came yesterday to the bazar for making some purchases. Under the inspiration of elders, a crowd of young Jain boys gathered around her and began to mock, jeer, and taunt her. She pleaded with them to stop their abuses several times, but the crowd was only becoming more mischievous. Finding no other alternative, the girl took out her shoe and threatened the boys that she would give them a treat with that. That had the desired effect and the crowd melted away.

In spite of all these difficulties the young lovers seem to be very deeply devoted to each other. The Jain youth is only a petty shop-keeper.—United Press.

CONGRESS WINS IN D. L. B. ELECTION

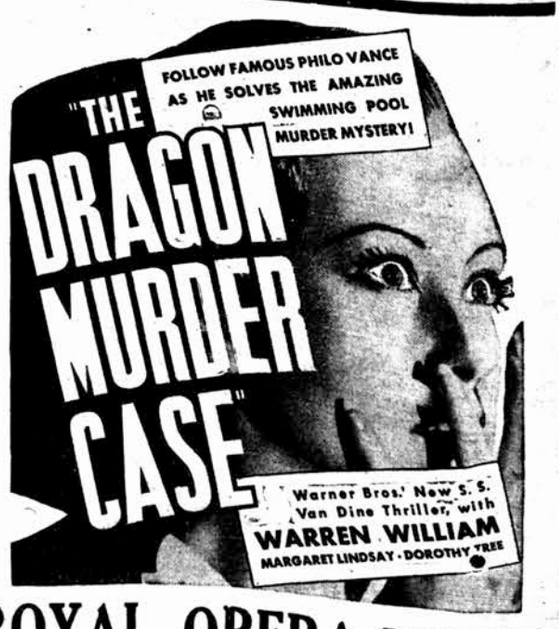
MADRAS, April 25.

In the election of the president of the Tiruvennamalai District Board, keen contest was witnessed between the Congress nominee and the Justice Party nominee.

Mr. Shanmukha Mudaliar, (Congress) was declared elected securing 24 votes against 7 polled by his rival.—United Press.

2nd Glorious Week
BEAUTIFUL Trick Scenes for the First Time on the SILVER SCREEN.
SHARDA MOVIETONE'S
Sjt. B. K. M. DAVE Production
JAN-E-ALAM
ANJUMAN-ARA
Starring Ace of Stunts.
VITHAL
with captivating Miss NOORJEHAN
Miss PUTLI.....
COME UP and JOIN the CROWD
A T
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 P.M.

COMING . . .
NAVABHARAT'S STUNT PRODUCTION
PRINCE OF THIEVES
Starring: NAVINCHANDRA
NOORJEHAN, BHIM


FOLLOW FAMOUS PHILO VANCE
AS HE SOLVES THE AMAZING
SWIMMING POOL
MURDER MYSTERY!
"THE DRAGON MURDER CASE"
Warner Bros.' New S. S. Van Dine Thriller, with
WARREN WILLIAM
MARGARET LINDSAY · DOROTHY TREE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily:—3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.

DID YOU SEE-- in 2ND WEEK ? in 2ND WEEK at KRISHNA DUBASH THEATRE
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p. m
Matinee at 3 p. m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

The picture with the noblest theme
Rajput Ramani ?
Starring:
NALINI TURKHED
SHANTA APTE
with
Nana Phatak, Kelkar
Mane, Chhotoo, Buasaheb.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Memorial To Wacha

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir D. E. Wacha at the Sheriff's meeting held on Wednesday. A most representative gathering had assembled at the Town Hall to pay their respects to one of the most illustrious sons of Bombay. Wacha's was a truly consecrated life, and he rendered conspicuous services to the city and the country in various spheres. He was a true servant of the public, a valiant fighter and a most painstaking publicist. His criticisms of public affairs were always backed by deep study, and his opinions thus were always greatly valued. He was a founder-member of the Indian National Congress, and he gave to its service the best part of his life. The meeting appointed a memorial committee to collect funds, etc., and it was suggested that the most suitable memorial would be the erection of a statue in a prominent place in the city and the founding of an economic research scholarship. Whatever form the memorial may take, it ought to be worthy both of the city and her illustrious son.

Public Reactions

Lord Linlithgow's first broadcast after the assumption of the Viceregal office was naturally the talk of the last few days. While the new Viceroy's sincerity may be unquestioned, and while his anxiety to start his regime under the most favourable auspices is very evident, the reactions to his speech, one feels, are not very enthusiastic. That is, of course, not a surprise, and we can trace the reasons thereof in the chequered history of the national struggle during the last decade. The opinion expressed by the Congress President that he did not believe that the speech in any way changed the situation, may be said to sum up the Nationalist view in the country. The days of mere words have passed away long since, and what is wanted to-day is action. The country will not leave its highly critical attitude, unless and until some positive, constructive gesture is forthcoming.

A Record Session

The Legislative Assembly completed its labours this week after a most memorable session. For nearly three months now Delhi has been humming with activity, and now the honourable members can enjoy a well-earned holiday. The agenda of this week was finished most expeditiously, and a number of official bills were rapidly passed into law, though the discussion on the Tariff Act Amendment Bill was continued for three days. Record-hunters will be pleased to find that the last session has broken a good many records. The number of sittings during the session was the highest, so also were the number of the questions put and of the adjournment motions moved. The most noteworthy record was, of course, the defeat of the Government on the Ottawa Agreement. Incidentally this was the first mandatory vote in the history of the Legislative Assembly, and it was rightly won by the popular side. And one must not forget, too, the marathon performance of Mr. Satyamurti who broke all previous records by holding the floor of the house for six hours and a quarter.

Civic Honours

Though bigger names than his, have in the past, graced the presidential role of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Nariman who laid down his mayoral robes less than a month ago, will surely go down in our civic history as the most popular mayor. Public service was his watchword from the very first day, and his "public" did not live in palaces but in the slums. So for a year Mr. Nariman laboured with his wonted zeal, for the betterment of his less fortunate co-citizens, and though service like virtue is its own reward, it was only befitting that the public of Bombay should show its appreciation of Mr. Nariman's mayoralty in some concrete manner. The huge gathering which had assembled at the Town Hall on Thursday evening was in itself a sufficient proof of his popularity. Mr. Nariman was presented with a very well-deserved address on behalf of the citizens, and various representative speakers dwelt in glowing words on the service rendered by the ex-mayor. Mr. Nariman made a most felicitous reply, and many of us will echo his words that "Bombay the beautiful, Bombay the great, a city without slums, without unemployment—that is my dream."

End Of The Taxi-Strike

At last Bombay had its taxi-service resumed on Friday. During all those long days, since the declaration of the strike on April 1st, the taxi-drivers have shown a rare determination and a rare unity. They suffered the deprivation of their daily earnings for a just cause, and though their essentail demand was not granted, there is much truth in the observation made in the official resolution of the Council of Action, calling off the strike, that 'The Taximen felt that it was a virtual victory for them, in so far as the Government had recognised their right to run at the four-anna rate? It is now proposed to make a voluntary reduction in the tariff as from May 15.

Welcome To Airmen

Bombay extended a warm welcome to the three intrepid Indian airmen when they returned from their good-will flight to Africa last Sunday. They had to endure many mishaps and hardships, but they bore them courageously and have achieved a successful, pioneering venture. They have in fact put India on the aerial map of the world, and it is to be hoped their example will now be followed by other ambitious Indian youths.

HOCKEY NOTES

Some Suggestions to B.P.H.A.: Customs' Unique Feat

(By SHORT-CORNER).

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT CONCLUDES

It's now past eight days since the Aga Khan Tournament concluded but I had no opportunity to comment on the Final as my notes appear only on Sundays. When the final entries for the Aga Khan were published, I had spotted the Bombay Customs as the likely winners and they did not belie my expectations. This year's final was a tame affair and the victory of 7—1 speaks volumes as regards the nature of the exchanges. Kirkee United were distinctly lucky to have reached the final, I was expecting to see the Paraders or Ordnance face the Customs. By their third successive victory the Customs have achieved a unique feat and an unparalleled record, a record which may never be beaten. They have won six times in eleven years and been runners-up twice. Well done the Customs!

POOR CROWDS

I don't suppose the Aga Khan tournament has been a success financially. The public support has been inadequate and the main cause for this has been the Gwalior Cup incident. The raising of the entrance fees and the consequent boycott by the Goans resulted in the circulation of a hand-bill which appealed to the Goans to boycott even the Aga Khan Tournament except of course the final and when the Lusis turned out.

In these days of depression, our poor Goans cannot afford 9 annas and Re. 1-2 and the charges for an hour's pleasure are too high. The Aga Khan Committee would do well to bring down the rates and keep the north side open as in the good old days. If it could be a paying proposition then why not now?

BOMBAY CUSTOMS AT CALCUTTA.

Last Sunday, the Bombay Customs left for Calcutta to participate in the Beighton Cup Tournament and this was the reason why the Aga Khan Committee had to rush the final and make the Kirkee United play three days in succession, if not Kirkee may have put up a better show.

In Calcutta, the Bombay side drew with Mohan Bagan—not at all a good beginning, but there may be a good ending. I hope I will not be considered bold and too optimistic, if I say that I expect our local champions to bring with them the Calcutta Trophy—the Beighton Cup. Another week will tell.

THE JEPSON CUP

Twenty-six teams for the Jepson Cup! Quite a good number and also a good class. There are teams like the Bombay Armed Police, Bombay Telephone, the Times of India, Igatpuri Institute and others. The tournament will provide some interesting clashes and I expect the Armed Police to come out triumphant in the end.

The Killedar Cup.

The Killedar Cup Tournament also promises to be a success. Seven teams have entered and this shows that those of the female sex have not been idle. The Bombay Gymkhana or the Vincent Club should be the ultimate winners.

The Lewis Tournament.

The Lewis Tournament is to conclude somewhere towards the middle of May. This is due to the Parel Sporting Club's way of handling the fixtures. So many dates were left blank and the Easter holidays were utilised for the purpose of the dance. The interest

(Continued on page 28).

BETTER BREEZE at HALF the COST

The India Fan

Over 20,000 India Fans already in use in different parts of India which is sufficient proof of high quality of our fans.

On I. S. D. Annual Running Contract Since last 8 years.

EFFICIENT and ECONOMICAL

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 5, 1992
Muslim: Safar 4, 1354
Parsi: Avan 25, 1305
Hightide: 2-53 15-59
Lowtide: 8-53 22-19
Sunrise: 6h 13m
Sunset: 6h 59m

Monday, April 27.

Results of First and Second M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Bombay European Relief Association Annual General Meeting. Committee Room, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, April 28.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, April 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
King George V Memorial Fund Committee's meeting at Government House. H. E. Governor will preside and review the progress of the Fund, 6 p.m.

Friday, May 1.

Result of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vendeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Sign of the Cross." Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Ah Wilderness!" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Les Miserables." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Last Journey." Daily at 6-30 and 10-p.m Matinee, today at 4 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Little Colonel". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jane-Alam". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
LAXMI—"Bhakta Ambarish." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"In Person." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Invisible Ray." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Amateur Gentleman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Dragon Murder Case." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"My Beloved." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

The Bohra Youth League, Bombay, will celebrate its third anniversary under the presidentship of Mr. A. K. Zanzaria at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

The prize distribution of the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, ex-Mayor of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

Regal

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr.
Elissa LANDI in
THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN
with GORDON HARKER

"MICKEY MOUSE"

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall, Lane, Girgaum.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Prize distribution of St. Andrew's H. School, Bandra, to-day (Sunday) at 6-0 p.m. Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. P. C. Deb will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in English.

BENE-ISRAEL YOUTH DAY

The day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Elly Kadoorie Hall Mazgaon. Miss Annie Samson of Poona will preside.

SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

Shastri Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct a class on Chhandogya Upnishad at the Sanskrit Pathshala Upper Hall, Madhav Baug, to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 p.m. (B.T.)

SION CHAPEL

Titular Feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel to-day (Sunday). Low mass at 7 a.m. Solemn High mass with Sermon and procession at 9 a.m.

FLAG SALUTATION AT VITHAL SADAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the Vithal Sadan, Congress House. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will hoist the Flag and address the gathering on "The Immediate Task before Congressmen."

Public are cordially invited to attend.

AN ADDRESS TO SHERIFF OF BOMBAY

Sevetamber Sthankavasi Jain Sakal Sangh of Bombay will give an address to Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, when the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askaran, will preside.

Congress-Labour Co-operation

Appeal To Bombay Public To Make T. U. C. Sessions A Success

The Publicity Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

The 15th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress is meeting in Bombay on 17th and 18th May. A Reception Committee of the session has already been formed and it is carrying an intensive propaganda to make the session a success. The session is meeting at a critical period of our national movement. The struggle carried on under the banner of the Congress is getting a new direction and efforts are being made to develop it as a real anti-imperialist struggle.

With that view in mind a large section of the radical nationalist leaders are thinking of broadening the basis of the Congress, by inviting the affiliation of working class and peasant organisations to the Congress. By these means a greater contact will be established between the Congress and the toiling masses of the country.

The All-India Trade Union Congress has already given a lead in the matter and it has expressed its willingness, to join the Congress collectively through affiliation of labour organisations to the Indian National Congress. The T. U. C. Session will undoubtedly confers to the same idea and will pave the way for the attainment of the same object. The session, therefore, will be useful in bringing a greater co-operation between Congress and Labour.

COMMON ISSUE.

It is gratifying to note that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has consented to attend the T. U. C. Session and the presence of Jawaharlal will certainly help to clarify the situation and chalk out a common programme of action for the development of the anti-imperialist struggle. Fortunately for us the opposition to the coming constitution in one of the burning issues which is bound to unite the ranks of those who stand for complete Independence of the country. The T. U. C. and I. M. C. must unite on the issue and agitate and work jointly for the rejection of the constitution. If these two powerful organisations meet on such a common programme of action they can really stir the whole country and thus develop the anti-imperialist struggle to a higher pitch.

They can also unite for carrying on the economic programme for the masses and wage a struggle for the amelioration of the conditions of the masses. The T. U. C. Session will consider all these questions and will give the desired lead to the country at much a critical period.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

We therefore request the general public especially those who sympathise with the struggle of the workers to help us in making the session successful. The T. U. C. is the premier organisation of the working class of India. But besides carrying on the struggle of the workers, it has also actively participated in the national struggle. It is thus necessary that all those who stand for the same goal should take an active interest in the work of this organisation. The T. U. C. session provides them with an opportunity of doing so and we hope the generous public, especially the educated middle classes, will help the session of the T. U. C. and thus sympathise with the struggle of the exploited workers.

IN AID OF TRADE UNION CONGRESS

To-day's Cinema Show At Roxy Threatre

Under the distinguished patronage of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Metro-Goldwyn's "Queen Christina" will be displayed today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Roxy Theatre in aid of the All-India Trade Union Congress Session to be held in Bombay in May.

CITY MAYOR ENTERTAINED

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, was the guest of honour at a tea party given by the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, at the Servants of India Society on Saturday evening.

Mr. V. B. Verde, Chairman of the Institute, welcomed the guests in a brief speech.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta made a suitable reply.

The girl pupils of the Swami Samarth Vidyalaya (of Mrs. Shama Madhavkar) entertained the guests to delightful music.

LECTURE ON SRI RAMAKRISHNA

Under the auspices of the Loka Manya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Sri Ramakrishna.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Horoscopes are being discussed by a group of members of the Society in their weekly classes held at Saraswati Mandir at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.

Those who are desirous of having their horoscope read are requested to attend from 5 to 6 p.m. every Sunday.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a lecture on "Achievement of God" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver third lecture on "Kenopanishad" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THE CAPITOL

To-day 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
other Days at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS!

To-day
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
with FREDRIC MARCH
ELISSA LANDI

To-morrow
THE AFFAIRS OF CELLINI
with FREDRIC MARCH
CONSTANCE BENNETT

Tuesday
PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII
with CHARLES LAUGHTON

EXTRA
During The Whole Week!

Complete Talkie Film Record of the Arrival & Departure of

Lord Linlithgow And Lord Willingdon

See Bombay's WHO'S WHO on the screen!

CASE AGAINST EX-MAYOR

Woman Claims Maintenance For Alleged Illegitimate Daughter

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Rashmoni Devi, daughter of late Mahendra Singh of 6, Kayatola Lane, has filed a suit before Mr. L. K. Sen, Police Magistrate, Alipur, claiming maintenance of Rs. 50 per month for her daughter from Nalini Rajan Sarkar, ex-Mayor of Calcutta and Manager Hindustan Co-operative Society.

The petitioner's case was that the place where she lived and its neighbourhood was purchased by the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society and the opposite party was to visit the place off and on.

On one occasion there was a "goimal" between her father and an employee of the Society, and the latter was about to assault her father when Sarkar happened to be present there, intervened and the dispute was settled.

Since then Sarkar was on very friendly terms with her and used to visit her and speak to her in endearing terms. Familiarity became very intimate as a result of which she conceived in December 1922. She was delivered of a female child in September 1923 after which Sarkar she alleges deserted her without making any arrangements for the maintenace of her daughter.

Sarkar paid her Rs. 1,500 up till now and eventually stopped payment of any money from the middle of 1934.

The Magistrate issued notice on Sarkar to show cause why the maintenance of Rs 50 should not be granted to the girl whom the petitioner alleged as his illegitimate daughter.

The hearing was fixed for April 30.

MASTER POWER
SHAPES YOUR FUTURE
The torch of your life that purges troubles and sorrows; a mystic power perfected by years of practice and preservation that brings success and happiness. Why grope in dark? Follow this beacon light. Write for my free booklet of inspiration, "Master Power". Write for it to-day.
HABIBULLAH SAHEB
PALI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council was "At Home" to the delegates from Bombay who attended the Women's International Conference held recently at Calcutta, at Mrs. Camar Tyabji's Bungalow at Napean Sea Road on Friday evening, Mrs. Talyarkhan (centre) presiding.

ISSUES BEFORE T. U. CONGRESS

Jawaharlal To Attend Important Session In Bombay

This year the All-India Trade Union Congress is meeting in Bombay (May 17th) under the presidentsh.p of Mrs. Manj Ben Mulji, the acting president at present.

The session is meeting under peculiar circumstances with its President and Chairman of the Reception Committee Messrs. Ruikar and Nimbkar behind the prison-bars.

Bombay is having the honour of convening the session after eleven years. Much water has flown under the bridges during the long interval.

The session will be unique in that Pandit Jawaharlal, President of the Indian National Congress, also an ex-president of the T. U. C., will attend it.

Pandit Jawaharlal's presence at the session is expected to expedite closer relations between the T. U. C. and the T. N. C. as it is now an open secret that the Pandit is in full sympathy with the T. U. C. demand for affiliation of Trade Unions to the Indian National Congress and for Congress support to the economic struggle of the workers.

The other question that will chiefly engage the attention of the session is that of 'unity.'

Two Proposals

Two proposals are before the Congress both from the N. T. U. F., the other organ that has arisen out of the fundamental differences that arose at the Nagpur session of the T. U. C.

The first proposal emanates from Mr. V. V. Giri, the live-wire of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation—to affiliate the N. T. U. F. to the A. I. T. U. C. for a period of one year.

The second proposal is that the Joint Labour Board formed in August last in Bombay should be given more powers and its scope be extended.

The T.U.C. leaders may accept Mr. Giri's proposal if they fail in their primary objective of achieving a structural unity of the two major organisations in the country—the A.I.T.U.C. and N.T.U.F.

The differences separating the two organisations are mainly political. Most of the leaders of the N.T.U.F. barring some solitary exceptions like Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Giri belong to the Liberal Federation, while the political outlook of the T.U.C. is much to the left even of the I.N.C.

The other points of difference such as of sending delegates to Geneva and affiliation to the I.F.T.U. etc., have been eliminated and will not stand any longer in the way of unity. The N.T.U.F has agreed to give up foreign affiliation and the T.U.C. withdrew its opposition to sending of delegates to Geneva.

Over and above these questions, the T.U.C. will be tackling such issues as the retrenchment on the Railways, the growing unemployment, increasing repression, war danger and other important matters.

Police Chief's "No" To T. U. C.

It is understood the Police Commissioner has refused to exempt from Entertainment Tax the shows arranged by the Entertainment Committee in aid of the Reception Committee of the T. U. C. to enable the successful staging of the T. U. C. in Bombay.

To-day at the Roxy "Queen Christina" and on May 3 the Hindi picture "Devadas" at Minerva are arranged at 10 a.m.

PLUCKED STUDENT SHOOTS HIMSELF

Chapra Matriculation Examination Tragedy

PATNA, April 25.

The young son of Atul Mukherji, Station Master of Fatwa Railway Station, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself dead.

It appears that the boy appeared as a private student for the Matriculation examination in Chapra. When the results were out, he purchased a local news paper containing the results, but having failed to find his name therein, ran to his quarters close to the station, took possession of his father's gun and before anybody could do anything to prevent him, shot himself dead.—United Press.

PFAFF

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Ladies.

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EXPERT LADY TEACHER

Where Instructions will be given on how to do EMBROIDERY Work on our

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

Charges will be Rs. 10/- for One Month or Rs. 25/- for full Course of Three Months. Money must be paid in Advance.

To those who have purchased a PFAFF Machine or going to Purchase PFAFF Machines, will be given Special Concession.

For further particulars write to:—

BELL & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

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Around Theatre & Film Land

HOLLYWOOD EXTRA GIRLS

Have No Easy Life

The toughest job in all Hollywood is that of the extra girl.

Five times as many of them as will ever be called are listed on the books of the Central Casting Bureau, yet they still hand on, lured ever onward by the ephemeral hope of getting a break".

They endure privation, hardships and are sometimes close to starvation when things are slow at the studios, but they never give up hope. To-morrow may bring a contract.

It's no easy job to be a dress extra. A girl has to have a complete wardrobe to qualify for the higher pay that the studios allow the dress extra. It ranges from dol. 10 to dol. 25 a day. The latter sum is paid if the extra speaks a line, even if it is only "hello, how are you?"

Out of this the girls have to buy complete sports, evening, town and dinner outfits as well as bathing suits and riding habits. Their clothes must always be of the latest fashion and must not look shabby.

On the rather few occasions

Syt. P. Rama Sharma gave a recital at the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha. He is, it may be recalled, member of the Ragini Devi troupe.

that they work, they often sit for hours on the set, doing nothing until called before the camera. Hours are long. On many occasions the girls have to sit all day in bathing suits or other filmsy attire. Pity those who are susceptible to colds!

Dates when working are out, for during the extra's absence the casting office might call and she would miss an opportunity for work.

There is a cameraderie among the extra folk. Every evtra is willing to share his last dollar with a less fortunate fellow player. They lend each other their makeup kits, give advice to newcomers and are ever ready to extend a helping hand.

Most of the girls live with two of three others. In this way they share expenses and there is more chance of some money coming in than if a girl lives alone. Quite a few also live at the Studio Club, an inexpensive place that furnishes a homelike atmosphere. A few live with their families.

Brown-eyed Dorothy Thompson, with her dark hair, pixie-like face and plenty of curves, is typical of the Hollywood extra population.

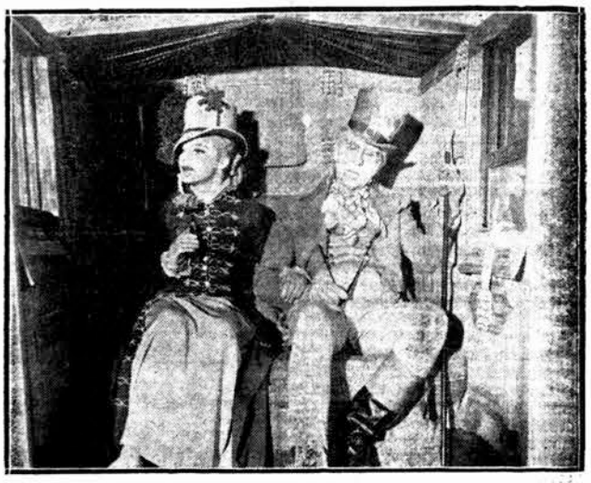
She looks equally well in an evening gown or a bathing suit, and even the old time costume that she wore for a scene in Mae West's "Klondike Annie," couldn't hide her beauty and charm.

Dorothy was born in Salt Lake City. She's twenty and her family brought her to Hollywood when she was five. Young as she was, her parents sent her to dancing school shortly after their arrival and she was soon taking part in "Kiddie Revues" and playing club dates. At the same time, she was attending private schools and later high school.

Her classical education was not neglected meanwhile, for she was given dancing and art lessons. It was but natural that she sholud attempt screen work. In this her dancing stood her in good stead and she was cast in "Roman Scandals." More work followed. Some of it was chorus work, more often it was plain extra work. Fnally, Paramount gave her a contract as a chorine for six months, but it has expired now and Dorothy is back in the dress extra rank.

Many of the dress extras have been contract players at one time and not a few have been stars. Among the former stars who are playing in pictures as extras are Jack Mulhall, Mary McLaren, Clara Kimball Young, Bdyant Washburn and many others. The principal requirements, in addition to a complete wardrobe, are the ability to dance, swim, ride horseback, drive a car and above all, the ability to look smart.

But all these extras, from little Dorothy Thomson to ex-star Jack Mulhall, the latter working now in "13 Hours by Air". Fred Meamurray's new Paramount picture, have but one word of advice to girls and boys the world over who aspire to screen stardon via the extra route—i is "Don't Try It."



Elissa Landi and Athole Stew art in "The Amateur Gentleman" at the Regal this week.

"AH WILDERNESS"

At The Central

"Ah Wilderness!" Eugene O'Neill's great stage drama, brought to the screen in elaborate form by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, is the current attraction at the Central this week.

A smashing triumph for both Wallace Beery, who stars as the lovable, alcoholic, Uncle Sid, and Lionel Barrymore, who plays the father role enacted on the stage by George M. Cohan and the late Will Rogers, "Ah Wilderness" tells the story of an American familly in an intensely human manner and with characters every person in the audience can recognise.

There is hilarious comedy in it, charming romance of both youth and middle age, and moments of dynamic drama that holds the audience in its spell. In it O'Neill has brought to the screen a great American drama, and a literal cross-section of American life.

Barrymore rises to dramatic heights in the scene where he tells his son what every father must inevitably tell his boy on the threshold of manhood. Beery's love moments with Aline MacMahon add poignant pathos to a genial comedy characterization.

The youthful romance is charmingly carried out by Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker, and Mickey Rooney, Spring Byington, Charles Grapewin, Frank Albertson, Edward Nugent, Bonita Granville and Helen Flint are others who deserve mention for excellent performances.

The def. direction of Clarence Brown, with his famous human touches and the splendid photography by Clyde De Vinna add greatly to the human charm and dramatic appeal of the picture.

Its quaint location scenes in the New England town of Grafton, Mass, its Fourth of July celebration, its high school graduation and other slices of typical American life added a striking reality to the production.

Meher Sultana in "Heore-Samandar" at the Super.

"Jane-Alam" at the Globe.

About Studios And Stars

Syt. Nabakumar, the Manipuri dancer, has opened classes at the Bhagini Samaj rooms at Mantri Building.

MUSIC IN BERLIN

Foreign Conductors

(BW) The musical programme of the capital of the Reich is as excellent and as varied as ever. During the winter season 1935/36 the Philharmonic Orchestra was eminently successful both at home and abroad. With Wilhelm Furtwangler it went with a programme of German music on two tours, to England and to Poland. At the end of April it is setting out once more to visit a number of German towns, and then to give two concerts in Paris. A number of foreign conductors of international fame also gave concerts in Berlin ,which included compositions from their countries.

Three important Philharmonic concerts were conducted by well-known foreign conductors. Sir Thomas Beecham, the Italian Victor de Sabata, and Erneste Ansermet all had a great success in Berlin. The latter offered a programme, half of which consisted of German classics and half of French compositions. The Swiss conductor's profound understanding of the content of the music is amazing.

Leading musicians from the Balkan countries gave two special concerts in the Philharmonic. The head of the Roumanian National Theatre, George Georgescu, who was also heard in the previous season, and the conductor of the Athens Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, both received an important part of their musical education in Germany. Therefore, Mitropoulos wished to win his laurels in the interpretation of German music. The strongest impression was made, however, by his performance of Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole," which he interpreted with a wealth of tonal fantasy. The Yugoslavian conductor, Lovro von Matacic, who works in the Croatian National Theatre at Agram, brought two compositions of his fellow countrymen and colleagues. This young musician will doubtless make a great name for himself in Europe, on account of his exceptional talents.

Apart from these visits of foreign conductors, which give to Berlin the character of a musical metropolis, a number of conductors from other towns in Germany gave an interesting picture of the musical life of the provinces. Karl Bohm, the musical director of the Dresden State Opera, took the place of the Dutch conductor, Willem Mengelberg, who was, unfortunately ill, in the seventh Philharmonic concert. Other conductors of the Philharmonic concerts were Hermann Abendroth, the conductor of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, an interpreter of great vitality, who is fond of emphasizing constrasts, and Eugen Jochum, who was musical director in Duisburg when he was only 28, and now conducts the Hamburg State Opera. Jochum, who is perhaps the most important of the younger conductors, is already regarded as one of the best interpreters of Bruckner. Leopold Reichwein is also considered a Bruckner specialist. In Berlin, however, one is accustomed to a somewhat more metaphysical interpretation of Bruckner than that of Reichwein, which is, perhaps, somewhat too forceful.

FILM INDUSTRY IN CHINA

Detailed Survey

China, will only about 200 motion-picture houses throughout the country, spends 20,000,000 dollars annually on this form of entertainment, Dr. Wei Hsioh-ren, Dean of the College of Science, University of Nanking, and Director of the Instructional Movie Department of the National Educational Kinematographic Society of China, told the members of the Nanking Rotary Club at a recent meeting, when speaking on "Didactic and Educational Kinema in China."

"In Nanking," said Dr. Wei, "with a million, the average monthly attendance at the kinema halls was 171,000 for 1935, making about 2,000,000 for the whole year."

Dr. Wei stated that the movie came to China in 1904. Until 1929, the Chinese Government had displayed no interest in the matter. The success in 1923 of a Chinese movie, called "The Orphan," brought forth a colony of about 50 producers, many of whom were very small.

COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN FILMS.

"The enforcement of Government censorship has given us healthier pictures, and the keen competition with foreign producers has compelled the Chinese productions to improve their quality. China now produces about 14 per cent. of the Kinema products she uses.

"In pure educational movies in China, the office of the American Commercial Attache, the Eastman Kodak Company, and the University of Nanking are the chief pioneers. The movement gained momentum with the formation of the National Educational Kinematographic Society of China in 1933.

"It recommended five points for Chinese producers, namely: to develop the national spirit to encourage economic reconstruction, to introduce scientific knowledge, to emphasize the revolutionary spirit, and to build up a sound moral foundation. It addressed open letters to foreign producers for better and cleaner films, writes the "Canton Truth."

AWARDED THIRD PRIZE.

"In 1935, it participated in the International Exhibition of Rural Kinematography in Belgium with a photoplay prepared in co-operation between the Central Studio and the University of Nanking, and awarded third prize.

"Besides the N.E.C.S.C., there are eight provinces, three municipalities, one university, one military organization, and two religious organizations interested in the distribution and use of educational "movies."

"The University of Nanking has the widest field of service. The Provincial Government of Kiangsu is the most active in the employmnt of the movie for mass education. The Officers' Moral Endeavour Association has a very large opportunity amongst the soldiers. These 15 centres serve people in various walks of life and of various ages.

"As to the teaching movie, though 197 teachers from 14 provinces and municipalities have joined the Pioneers of Movie Teaching, organised under the International Educational Kinematographic Society, there has not been much co-operative effort to use the movie as an instrument of instruction.

"A few colleges and middle schools own projectors and some films. Recently, the University of Nanking and the N.E.C.S.C. have been planning a movie instruction programme for the middle schools along the four railways in the lower Yangtze. The programme is at present limited to physics, chemistry, and biology. If the experiment is successful it will be extended to other school subjects and to other parts of the country.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

"China has just begun to make some educational films. The National Government spends 120,000 dollars per year on making newsreels, photoplays and other pictures for education and propaganda. There is in Nanking a fine studio with equipment for both sound and silent pictures of the standard size. The National Health Administration has produced some health pictures. The N.E.C.S.C. and the University of Nanking have specialized in making 16mm. educational films.

"But the leading supply of educational film has come from foreign countries. The captions of the Eastman teaching films are being changed into Chinese, and several photoplays and newsreels have been reduced to 16mm. so as to enrich the supply of educational films.

"Educational movies have great possibilities in this country. The mass of people receive the movie with even greater interest and enthusiasm than the radio. It is worth mobilizing the whole nation, to train more operators, to prepare better films and to make more useful application of this powerful weapon for national progress and modernization."—Central News Agency."

(Continued from column 4.)

revelation. In these days when dual personalities are rife, this film should prove most useful.

Altogether a most pleasing selection.....the management has knowledge of our likes and dislikes.

Syt. Narendra Kumar, Mr. Nabakumar's son displaying his skill on the drum. He helps his father in the new dance classes opened by his father.

POPULAR REVIVALS

At The Capitol

It is always preferable to see an outstanding picture, a second or even third time rather than sit through a dul one, gazing alternately at the screen and the clock.

The Capitol has chosen seven pictures as daily changes from Saturday, 24th.....pictures which stand out as masterpieces of celluloid. On Saturday there is that mighty epic of India, Lives of a Bengal Lancer, a film which should not be missed for a hundred good reasons, this is Franchot Tone's best effort Gary Coooper's too.

On Sunday the 25th, there is that mighty De Mille spectacle Sign Of The Crss with Charles Laughton, Fredric March and Elisa Landi.

That brilliant satire Affairs Of Cellini, you will see on Monday, the 26th, this is a picture well worth seeing which many of you have missed at its first screening, in the cast are Fredric March and Constance Bennett.

Then comes the film that electrified the world and made the man in the street take an interest in history. The Private Life Of Henry VIII. It put both AlexanderKorda and Charles Laughtonbang on the cinema map and they've been there since. Well worth a second visit if only to witness that magnificent scene where the old king is seen growing at his chicken bone with royal gusto.

Bride of Frankenstein is the answer to your prayer for horror himself Its high water mark is and more horror. Karloff excels the scene where the blind old hermit embraces the monster and treats him as a brother, this will be screened on Wednesday, 29th.

Then comes handsome Robert Donat in the Count of Monte Cristo on Thrusday, 30th the film requires little introduction.

Finally on Friday, 1st May, there is that famous picture Dr. Jekyl & Mr. Hyde. Critics say that this is one of the best films ever made. March's acting is a

(Continued in column 3.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Commission Houses Selling In May

Bombay, April 25.

On Friday, New York Cotton prices showed a steady tone influenced by contradictory weather reports. This attracted numerous buying operators from trade, local and foreign interests. Activity in Wall Street gave additional impetus to the market. Action of any movement on the part of pool authorities also help the market to maintain a firm level. It is generally believed that more rains over the entire belt will tempt pool to release more cotton into the market which is bound to affect the prices bearishly.

Following a steady tone in American futures our local market for Broach J/A. opened at Rs. 203/4. Increase in Russian crop and Indian crop estimates, uncertainty of weather in U. S. A. decreasing demand in spot cotton and opening of trading in new Broach, all these factors have discouraged the buyers. The market seems disinclined to follow the American rise. Soon after the opening, there appeared a good amount of selling by Commission Houses whereupon Broach July sagged to Rs. 203. Though local jobbers remained buyers but buying element was lacking vigour. Hence no appreciable rise was noticed

Against an expectation of 3 points down the Liverpool cotton market opened 4 points down and later recovered and finally closed 1 point down.

The Bombay market refused to follow the steadiness in Liverpool. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 annas thereafter. Finally Broach July finishing at Rs. 203-4-0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A M	202	4	0
Broach J A	203	4	0
Broach A M 1937	198	8	0
Oomra May	188	0	0
Oomra July	187	12	0
Bengal May	157	12	0
Bengal July	155	0	0
Bengal January	144	0	0
Tejimandi Broach July	11	0	0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 24.

Dol.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange,—

Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	33
Electric Bond Common	19
Columbia Gas	18
American Tel. and Tel.	162 3/4
Western Union Telg.	86
New York Central	35
Union Pacific R. R.	120
Great North Pfd.	35
Northern Pacific Rly.	28
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	64
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
General Motor	66
General Electric	37
Westinghouse Airbrake	38
Int. Cement	45
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Plymouth Oil	15
Socony	14
Chase Bank	36
National City Bank	33
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/4

Market steady to firm. Carloadings up 31,500.

Total Business:—2 million.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 24.

Broach A/M. Op. 202 3/4; Highest 203; Lowest 202 1/2; Closing 202 3/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 204 1/4; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 203 1/2; Closing 203 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1937 199 3/4; Highest 200; Lowest 198 1/2; Closing 198 3/4.

Oomra May Op. 188; Highest 188; Lowest 187 1/4; Closing 187 3/4.

Oomra July Op. 187 3/4; Highest 187 3/4; Lowest 187 1/4; Closing 187 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 157 1/2; Highest 158 1/4; Lowest 157 1/2; Closing 158 1/4.

Bengal July Op. 154 1/2; Highest 155 3/4; Lowest 154 1/2; Closing 155 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 145; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 144 1/2; Closing 145 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 10 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (31-5-36) Rs. 6

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 36

ACTIVE BUYING IN STEEL SHARES

Steady Tone On Dividend Rumours

Cement Rules Steady

BOMBAY: April 25.

The Local Share Bazar opened quiet this morning but towards close steadied owing to fresh rumours current regarding the Tata Steels.

There was good inquiry in Steels on report of dividend. The main Bull operator was seen supporting Ordinaries.

Tata Defds. opened at Rs. 510 declined early to Rs. 508-2, but again rose to Rs. 517-8, and finally closed at Rs. 515.

Ordinary opened at Rs. 146, rose to Rs. 147-8 and closed at Rs. 146-12.

Cements were comparatively steady.

There were absolutely no movements in Mill Shares where Bombay Dyeings moved in a small range of Rs. 677-8.

Calcutta operators were reported buyers in Securities, resulting in a steady tone.

There was a fair amount of business in our market, this afternoon. Mills were steady, Cements were featureless with the exception of Punjabs which were firm. Belapurs and Burmas were slightly better. Andhras were in demand, while Powers had no marked change.

Tata Steels opened round about the previous closing and improved slowly but steadily on some fresh demand and covering of short sales. The general sentiment seems to be healthier and to-day's working showed some revival of confidence from the investing public.

Government Paper was steady to firm.

The last day for the May Settlement is 30th instant.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	160 10
100 Central India	217 8
100 Colaba	117 8
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	110 0
100 Gokak	156 14
1000 Hindustani	1575 0
100 Indore	60 10
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor	181 14
250 Laxmi	575 0
100 Madhavji	5 4
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Modern	45 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 25.

Century 160/10
Bom. Dyeing 677 678 677/8
Kohinoor 181/14
Central India 215 216 217
New Great 99 100
Simplex 64/6
Swadeshi 157 159 158/12
Bundi 37 36/14 36/15
I. Cement 462 464/6
Punjab 25/9 26/2 25/1
Shahabad 481/14
Andhra 1540 1545
Tata Hydro 159/1
Tata Power 1480 1481 1480
Tram Ord. 151/9 151/10 152/8
T. Steel Dfd. 508 512 517-15
T. Steel Ord. 145/8 146/8 147/4 146/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 169/4 169/8
Bellapur 161/14 161 162/8
B. Steam 273 274/6
B. Burma 389 392 391/14

50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great	100 0
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000 Sholapur	1,985 0
50 Simplex	64 6
100 Swadeshi	158 12
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1,140 0
1000 Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	105 0
25-50 Central	32 0
500 Imperial	1532 8
125-500 Im. Conty.	378 12
50-100 India	128 8
100 Reserve Bank	129 0
5 Union	5 8

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	36 15
70 Gwallor	120 0
160 Indian	464 6
40 Katni Def.	2145 0
100 Katni Ord.	365 0
75 Okha	266 4
10 Punjab	26 1
100 Shahabad	481 14
70 United	125 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11 12
15-75 New India	41 0
200 Oriental	4,990 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
100 Andhra Valley	1545 0
10 Ajmer	13 12
50 Bombay Tram	152 8
100 Bombay Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	11 3
100 Karachi	220 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	190 0
100 Tata Hydro	159 1
1000 Tata Power	1480 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	886 4
100 C. Province	97 4
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujarat	78 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500 Tapty Valley	760 0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	30 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	515 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	146 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	196 4
50 Belapur Sugar	162 8
250 Bombay Steam	274 6
125 Bombay Burma	391 4
50 Bombay Burma Con.	142 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	6-1-0
50 Bombay Telephone	107 8
100 Indian Bleaching	107 8
100 Indian Radio	501 4
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000 Port Canning	567 8
15 Scindia	16 2
30 Premier Construction	76 4
25 Tata Oil	14 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5 p.c. Central India	523 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1505 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 25.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/2
3 per cent 1941 104/6
3 per cent 1951/54 103/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/12
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 113/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/3
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/0/6, but improved to 98/5 on short covering. 14th May settlement quotes 3 1/4 annas lower.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 25.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271 1/2
Banks selling T T	269 1/2
Banks buying T T	267
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/3
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 24th instant	4.93 1/2
Japan/London 25th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 25th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 25th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 25th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 24th instant	74.94
London/Belgium 24th instant	29.31
London/Switzerland 24th instant	15.15 1/2
London/Berlin 24th instant	12.26 1/2
London/Stockholm 24th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 24th instant	4.93 9/16
London/Amsterdam 24th instant	7.27 7/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 23rd instant	47-1-0 1/2
Gold 24th instant	7-0-11 1/2
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	20 3/8
24th instant	20 7/16
Silver London Forward 23rd instant	20 3/8
24th instant	20 7/16
Silver New York Ready 23rd instant	45 3/8
24th instant	45 1/4
London Discounts 3 mos 23rd instant	9/16 p.c.
24th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
24th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 24.

Spot	20 7/16
Forward	20 7/16

GOLD.

London, April 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/11 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Better Weather In Eastern Belt

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Wheat Fairly Active And Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, April 25

On Saturday cross rates ruled fairly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened very steady but closed easy on May liquidation. Weather conditions in the West were disturbed but the situation in the Eastern belt improved.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT FAIRLY ACTIVE

Wheat was fairly active. Other commodities were steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 25

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.27
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	11.19
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 25

Previous closing	6.08
To-day's opening	6.04
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.07
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 201-0
July August	Rs. 202-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 25

Cotton was devoid of speculative interest but prices generally kept steady. Weather conditions in the west continue disturbed while the situation in the eastern belt is improving. Better textile sales induced fairly good trade price fixing but the uncertainty with regard to the pool's sales checked speculative activity.

Trading in July commenced at 11.27 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. The market was moderately active on steadier Liverpool cables and trade price fixing but soon after May liquidation and hedging caused a setback with July easing to 11.24 where prices kept steady until shortly before closing when the market further weakened on renewed selling pressure and May liquidation July closed at 11.19 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 25

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(11.59/11.58) 11.58/11.57
July	(11.30/11.29) 11.27/11.27
October	(10.47/10.46) 10.42/10.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 25

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May	(6.36) 6.36
American July	(6.08) 6.07
Egyptian May	(8.85) 8.78
Egyptian July	(8.70) 8.63

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 25

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 203-4 and Rs. 202-0 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 202 with New York closing futures 6 points down. Old Broach April May was Re. 1 lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Larger Allotment Of Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 25

With the Easter holiday period receding, the outflow of notes is making a reverse movement but the Bank of England is still alive to possibilities of further early currency expansion and purchased nearly half million sterling gold in the past week.

Credit proved fairly useful owing to the activity of the new issue in the market while the disappointment of discount houses in the absence of any improvement in the average rate of treasury bills was offset by larger allotment of bills.

Foreign exchanges were quiet apart from some pre-election nervous selling of francs necessitating British support at 74.98. Support was withdrawn near the close. The rate eased closing at 75.01.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 25

Previous closing	4.93 9/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.93 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 25

Previous closing	4.93 9/16
To-day's opening	4.93 9/16
To-day's closing	4.93 13/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, April 25

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	75.01
Difference	+.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 9/16 and then improved to 4.93 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.96 and then advanced to 75.00 on fairly good support.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 25

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 7/16d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 3/8d.

The market was dull.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 25

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, April 25

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 25

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 5/8) 5.66 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.30) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.68) 62.68
London on Shanghai	(1-2 7/16) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 25

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/11, 50/11 and 50/12. Trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important buying while London cables were also quiet with the result that after moving in a very narrow range the market closed steady at Rs. 50/11, 50/11 and 50/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/14. The market continued to lack speculative interest in the absence of any important development abroad. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/14.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 25

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7/4 5/8 and July 7/5 7/8. The market displayed some activity on scattered buying and covering but the enquiry was rather restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 25

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01 1/4. Prices continued to improve on scattered commission house buying and covering purchases influenced by unfavourable weather reports in the southwest.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 25

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£206 1/4 buyers £206 3/8 sellers. Steady) closed

Lead (£16 1/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£41 1/2 to £42) closed

Glasgow Iron (£79) closed

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 paid and value) 7 9/16 paid and buyers

Forward (7 3/4 paid and sellers) 7 3/4 paid and buyers

SILVER CABLES

London, April 25

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India small buyer. China sold. Market rather dull."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£19 1/8 sellers) £19 1/16 sellers

Dunlop April (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 25

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	8	3
Wheat September	4	8	3
Linseed May	7	4	9
Linseed September	7	8	9

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

Bombay, April 25

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	5	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	5	7	0

September 1936 Delivery.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	9	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	8	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	8	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	9	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 25

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 25

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 65 3/4) dol 66 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/4) dol 37 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 64 1/2) dol 65

U S Steel Preference (dol 129 1/4) dol 126

"EXCEPTIONALLY HAPPY COUPLE"

Police Officer's Evidence In Inquiry Over Wife's Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

How Indira, the 21-year-old wife of Sub-Inspector S. G. Mungekar of the Mahim Police Station, loaded her husband's service revolver on Thursday last, while he was away from home and shot herself through the temple, was described at the resumed Coroner's inquest to-day.

Mr. Mungekar, giving evidence, said that in December, 1929, he married the deceased and had no children.

On Thursday last at about 10-30 in the morning he left his house for Gamdevi, where his second wife, whom he married on April 14 last, resided.

He wanted to give her the "mangal sutra" threaded in gold chain. His first wife had seen this, and allowed him to go.

KNEW OF SECOND MARRIAGE.

To a question, Mr. Mungekar said that Indira came to know of the second marriage on the evening of April 14, the date of the marriage. Relations of the bride had come over to the Station, and Indira asked him about the marriage and he admitted it.

Asked by the Coroner about her feelings after this, Mr. Mungekar said: "Your Worship, as soon as she heard of it, she cried for some time, but I consoled her. Even on the day of the occurrence, I did not notice any signs of unhappiness."

To a question whether there was any quarrel on the day, Mr. Mungekar said: "Absolutely nothing."

He identified the handwriting of the deceased in the letter where she said that she was going back to her Creator.

Mr. Francis D'Sa, Deputy Inspector attached to the Mahim Police, said that on Thursday at about 12-15 p.m. a relative of Mr. Mungekar went to the station and informed him that the deceased was lying in the kitchen dead.

Inspector Raje and other officers went up to the house and saw the deceased. There were five live cartridges in the revolver and one empty case in its chamber. Near the deceased's feet was the letter.

Happy Couple

To a question Deputy Inspector D'Sa replied: "From my knowledge they were an exceptionally happy couple."

The Jury returned the verdict that the deceased "voluntarily shot herself with her husband's revolver."

A Perfect Pen for the Men of affairs! Latest improvements! Lasts a life-time. Smooth-Refined—Handsome—never clogging pen. The first of its kind and the finest pen you have ever used. 14 carat solid gold point tipped with the finest irridium. Holds 3 to 4 times more ink. An entirely new—easy method of filling. No lever or spring to get out of order! No pump mechanism! The point glides along without the slightest suggestion of effort. Makes writing with it a real pleasure! A true transparent perfect unbreakable pen with the latest developments! No money can buy a better, finer or more dependable writing instrument! Prices:—Black Rs. 20. Jade, Red or Mottled Rs. 21. Three Models: —Men's Big, Men's short or Ladies' Model All same price.

J. J. SHAH & SONS.

B. 351, Kalbadevi, Kalyan Bhuvan, BOMBAY No. 2.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Indian Board Of Cricket Control Meet

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The Board of Control for Cricket in India held its seventh annual general meeting at the Taj Mahal Hotel last week. Why the Board of Control prefers to hold its meetings in a hotel, rather than in a club or gymkhana, is a mystery. I am sure any of the local gymkhanas would have gladly offered its pavilion for the purpose. I wonder if the atmosphere of a hotel is more conducive to speedy despatch of business than that of a sporting institution! However, several important items of business were transacted in course of the evening.

KANGA DECLINES VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP

After adopting the Annual Report and passing the accounts, the Board of Control re-elected all their office-bearers for the ensuing year. I understand that Dr. Homi Kanga had expressed his inability to continue as one of the Vice-Presidents. But the Board requested one or two of its members to use their influence and persuasive powers on him, so that he may continue to lend his valuable services to the Board. I hope Kanga will sportingly accede to its request, even though he may feel aggrieved at the way the Board shelved the all-India Captaincy controversy at its Delhi meeting.

WHY A EUROPEAN?

The Board of Control elected A. S. De Mello and R. E. Grant-Govan to represent it at the ensuing Imperial Cricket Conference in London. I must protest again against the appointment of a European to represent this country in an International Conference. It is not a question of personality. It is a question of principle which involves our National self-respect. No country in the world would allow a non-national to represent it in this manner. The fact that Grant-Govan will be in England this summer should not have carried any weight with the Board. I am sure any number of suitable persons could be found who would be in England during the next few months. The sooner this practice is put a stop to the better will it be for the peace and satisfaction of the country.

CONTRACTOR AS SECRETARY

I understand that during the period De Mello will be away in England, Homi Contractor will act in his place as honorary secretary. I need hardly say that his choice will be acclaimed by everybody on this side of India. His genial personality coupled with his administrative capacity and keen sense of responsibility, is sure to make a mark during his tenure of office. I would heartily congratulate Homi on his appointment.

POWERS OF PRESIDENT

The Board of Control armed its President with the following emergency powers, as recommended by a Sub-Committee consisting of R. E. Grant-Govan, A. A. A. Fyzee and A. S. De Mello:—

(a) When a state of emergency arises, the President shall have power to act and decide all matters in connection with such emergency, after consulting five advisers, who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. Such advisers must necessarily be representatives of associations or executives of the Board.

(b) A state of emergency arises when a matter arises for decision immediately and it is not practicable to call a meeting of the Board.

(c) Provided always that whenever the President under his emergency powers incurs financial liability, such action must be ratified thereafter at a full meeting of the Board.

I am informed that the representatives of the three major associations, namely, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, one of the Vice-Presidents who is nearest to the President, and the Hon-Secretary would be his advisors.

INTER-PROVINCIAL'S MIS-MANAGEMENT

The Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Ranji Trophy next raised a heated debate. It was agreed on all hands that the Tournament had had a most unsatisfactory career. It was a failure from almost every point of view. Bombay and Sind Associations paraded their grievances against Maharashtra for their failure to meet their obligations. Bombay had suffered a heavy loss on account of the unsatisfactory management of the tournament. The representative of Maharashtra explained that they had also suffered a loss of over Rs. 4,000. That is in fact the story of all the provincial associations. Unless the tournament is better arranged, I am afraid it will fail to rouse any enthusiasm for it in the country and the purpose for which it has been inaugurated will fail also.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S TASK

Meanwhile, a Sub-Committee consisting of the representatives from Bombay, Bengal and Maharashtra together with the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer was appointed to scrutinise the accounts submitted by the associations and made recommendations for the allotment of funds out of Rs 8,000. It was also authorised to reconsider the Rules of the competition, specially with reference to qualification and expenses, and to make up the draw for the next season.

To my mind, too many associations have been allowed to spring up without the least consideration of their cricketing strength or financial resources. The inevitable consequence is that most of them are not in a position to stand. The Board of Control should have withheld their direct affiliation until each area had sufficiently developed under the wings of a bigger association, as the Eastern provinces are doing under Bengal and U. P. Even now those provinces which cannot stand on their own legs should be asked to disaffiliate from the central body and join or combine with the nearest association.

"RAT BLIND AND STONE DEAF UMPIRING"

The question of umpiring also engaged the serious attention of the Board of Control. During the last Australian visit and the Inter-Provincial Tournaments, there was a regular flood of complaints from the various parts of the country. Besides what is called "Bat-blind and stone-deaf umpiring", and the usual ignorant type there was something worse. Any way it is a matter of shame for India that the visitors should have gone away with an impression that they had been unjustly beaten or denied their just victories. We cannot deny that they had some good grounds for complaints.

AN UMPIRES' ASSOCIATION.

I have been clamouring for a long long time for the formation of an Umpires' Association to coach, train and certify umpires. The authorities had turned a deaf ear so long. I am glad they have at last realised the unwisdom of their inertia and have appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of the President, the Hon. Secretary and the representatives of Northern India, Southern Punjab, Delhi District and Central India, to deal with the subject. I hope they will make their recommendations before the next season starts.

FOREIGN TOURS

After deliberating on the employment of coaches the necessity of which it had already accepted, the Board of Control considered the advisability of inviting a foreign team to tour India in 1937-38. It will be remembered that Lord Tennyson had offered to bring a team in the coming winter but the Board could not see its way to accept it. Now it authorised its representatives at the Imperial Cricket Conference to negotiate with other members of the Conference for such a visit. While the visit of a really first class team would be welcomed by all cricket-lovers in this country, I shudder to think of its costs. The expenditure far outweighs its educative value. It is worthy of note that but for the generosity of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Australian visit would have taxed the exchequer of the Board of Control pretty heavily. So they must be very careful when inviting foreign teams.

HOCKEY NOTES

(Continued from page 21).

in the tournament has died down due to the prolongation, and the loser has been the poor contractor who has to bear the Municipal taxes. The Indian Football League was to commence early in May, but due to the non-conclusion of the Lewis Cup, it will not be possible to do so. In view of this, I wish the Hayes' Women's Tournament is withheld and the entries justify this step.

St. Xavier's Tournament.

This tournament commenced on Monday and is to finish on next Sunday. Those who showed up well, were the Lusitanians "B," Bombay Portuguese "A" and Parel Sporting "A." The winners should be from among these.

The Bombay Port Trust team has been reported to the Association for misconduct. This team lost to the Portuguese "A" and at the end one of the players criticised the umpires and used harsh language and when his name was asked he refused to give it and so did the Captain, when asked to do so. It was difficult to find out the player from the list as the names were not according to positions and besides it was at the end of the game. The B.P.H.A. should take strict measures against such misconduct.

Some Suggestions to the B.P.H.A.

I have been a keen follower of the Hockey Season in Bombay and have been making a number of suggestions in these columns for the benefit and improvement of hockey and it will not be found out of place to summarise the most important ones this time, as this will be the last of my hockey notes and have to bid goodbye to my readers till the next season.

1. Players should be duly registered and not allowed to play for different clubs in different tournaments. This practice has been going on in Bombay this season. Just look at Calcutta. East Bengal has been suspended for breaking the rule.

2. Allotment of fixed times for the different tournaments, beginning the season with the least important and going upwards. Bombay's tournaments should be concluded by the end of April.

3, Bombay should have a tournament for Juniors. By juniors, I mean all school teams, and others having players below 17. These should be affiliated to the B.P.H.A. The difficulty of over grown boys can be done away with by making parents certify the dates and a breach of the rules made punishable by a fine and a long suspension and publication of the offender's name in the press.

4. Classification of the tournaments in Bombay. All teams should not be allowed to participate in all the tournaments. A selection of the best teams for the senior tournaments.

5 The B.P.H.A. to get a benefit of the gate money from all tournaments. A certain percentage of the net profits should go to the parent body as is done in Tennis.

These suggestions should do a great deal for hockey and I sincerely wish the B.P.H.A. takes them up.

BOMBAY'S OLYMPIC PLAYERS.

The Indian Hockey Federation seems to have stuck to the practice adopted in the selection of the team that went to New Zealand. Players were asked to buy their places. This time the provincial associations are asked to pay Rs. 1500 for each player. Bengal has rightly refused to have anything to do with the Olympic tour and so should our local association. The B. P. H. A. is yet in its infancy and can ill-afford to pay for two players who after all are, I believe taken in the reserve capacity. It's better for India to remain out of the Olympic meeting, especially after Hitler's recent insult.

MARCONI'S BROTHER DIES SUDDENLY

LONDON, April 25.

Signor Alfonso Marconi, brother of the inventor died of a heart attack at a London hotel last night on the eve of Marconi Day which is being celebrated in Italy to-day.—Reuter.

EX-FINANCIER DEAD

HAVANA, April 25.

The death has occurred of the ex-financier Gerard Bevan, the central figure in the sensational prosecution of 1922.—Reuter.

According to news received from Nanda village in the Katol Tahsil of Nagpur district a tigress wounded two villagers. Realising the situation three other villagers attacked the beast with spears and axes and killed it.

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44. MEDICAL.

Strictly Confidential—Sound, Helpful advice on Venereal Free. Apply Box No. 5923, "Bombay Chronicle."

Free—Vaidyaraj, Hakimhazik by regular and postal training Examination. Enclose 2 annas stamps: —Indian Homoeo-Institute, P.O., Sabarmati, Ahmedabad. (6006).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visit beautiful Cashmere—India's Switzerland, stay in well furnished Houseboats, decent food for Hindus, non-Hindus, excellent sight-seeing. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5976).

AMSTEL BEER

Available in Large 27 oz. Bottles.

Save your Stoppers and exchange them for handsome gifts

Sold Everywhere

Sole Agents—

INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO.,

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DOUBLE WEAVING ON SINGLE HANDLOOM

Bengali Youth Demonstrates His Invention Before Minister

COMILLA, April 24.

Nikhil Bandhu Bhattacharjee, a young man of Tippera gave a demonstration of double and simultaneous weaving in a single handloom before the Hon. Nawab Sir K. G. M. Faroque, Minister to the Government of Bengal, and explained to the Hon'ble Minister how simultaneously double weaving can be done with profit with the help of this loom which he invented after a hard labour of long seventeen years.—United Press.

Menace To Press And Public

Assembly President's Ruling

Satyamurti Formulates Measure Legalising Publication Of M. L. A.'s Speeches

NEW DELHI: April 25.

The controversy regarding Press privilege in publishing Assembly Members' speeches, has taken a new turn in the form of Bill, which Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of to-day just before his departure from Delhi.

The Bill runs:——

"Whereas it is necessary and expedient that proceedings and speeches in Indian Legislatures should be published in the widest possible manner, it is hereby enacted as follows:——

This Act may be called The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act of 1936.

(1) It shall extend to the whole of British India.

(2) After Section 93 of the Indian Penal Code insert a new Section "93-(a) No publication made in good faith of any speech or speeches in any Indian Legislature is an offence."

Objects Of Bill

The following is the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill:—

"It is proper and necessary that for due and effective exercise and discharge of functions and duties of Indian Legislatures and of members thereof and for the promotion of wise and good work in the Legislatures no obstruction or impediments should exist in the way of publication not only in official reports, but in newspapers and journals of the country of speeches, votes and proceedings of Indian Legislatures.

"The recent ruling of the President of the Legislative Assembly given on a point of privilege, raised by Sirdar Sant Singh, M.L.A., in connection with the publication of his speech by Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya in "Abhyudaya," has brought the whole question to the front. The present position is exceedingly dangerous for the Legislature, for the people and for the Press. Parliamentary work is likely to become a farce if widest possible publicity is not given to the work therein. It is impossible to expect newspapers to critically examine speeches of members of Legislatures before publishing them. It is not right that the Sword of Damocles in the form of executive action under Press or any other penalty, should hang over them.

Right Of People

"Moreover electors would like to know how their representatives speak and vote in the Legislature to which they send them.

"In the Irish Free State such a privilege is conferred by a statute. It has been enacted in England by the Bill of Rights that freedom of speech, debate or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached.

"There is no danger of abuse of this power of publication of speeches made in the Assembly because the standing order 29 of the Legislative Assembly provides that a member while speaking shall not utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words. Without this right, freedom of speech of members in the Indian legislature may be reduced to almost nothing and this bill is perfectly consistent with the provisions of the Government of India Act which under Section 67 (7) provides "No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber or by reason of anything contained in any official report of proceedings of either Chamber." These official reports are available to any citizen at reasonable prices. Publication of proceedings in other newspapers cannot create any different situation. Hence this Bill."—A.P.

Dhulia Municipality's New President

A Dhulia correspondent writes: "In the election held on Monday, (April 20) for the presidential seat in the Dhulia Municipality, Mr. Gulabchand Bhavanji came out successful. There was keen competition for the place.

Mr. Gulabchand is a young man of only about 27, and is believed to be the youngest president who has filled the chair in the Dhulia Municipality. He is partner in the firm of Messrs. Lalji Meghji, Dhulia, and in the firm of Messrs. Gulabchand Bhavanji, Insurance Agents, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A MAGNIFICENT RAILWAY DRAMA WITH A THRILL A MINUTE

"THE LAST JOURNEY"

with

GODFREY TEARLE

and an all-star cast

in

A PICTURE WITH A HUNDRED THRILLS.

DRAMA—EXCITEMENT —COMEDY—TRAGEDY

A Twickenham Production

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co., of complete Modern style bungalow furniture, Godrej and Chubb safes, Drawing room Cab'nets, Ice Frigidaire, Automatic record changer, Electric Cabinet gramophone with loud speaker and pick up, Singer foot machine, Remington portable typewriter, A. C. Fans, Zunda cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Chandeliers, Glassware, etc.

SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT OF 'VITA'

BOAT LEAVES BOMBAY WITH ONLY 30 PASSENGERS INSTEAD OF USUAL 1,000!

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The uncompromising attitude adopted by the Cutchis in Bombay in regard to the 'Vita' incident that took place on 18th instant, has been sternly maintained, the threat of boycott of the particular steamer of the B. I. S. N. Co., was put into effect, this morning, and it proved to be a complete success, as the steamer left Bombay shores this morning with only 30 passengers, whereas generally it was carrying about 1,000 fares before the boycott was launched. The steamer company did its level best to break the boycotters' ranks, but did not succeed.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Cutchis, on Tuesday last, to carry on boycott of the 'Vita' until the authorities of the steamer company tendered a proper apology, with the assurance of non-repetition of its employees' alleged insulting behaviour complained of, the Cutchis, led by their leaders, put into effect the threat, this morning, as the authorities had failed to comply with their demands. They assembled, in large numbers (about 2,000 strong), at the Victoria Dock, this morning, with detachments of volunteers, and also at all the gates from Wadi Bunder to Karnak Bunder. They persuaded the would-be passengers to give up the voyage, and succeeded in their efforts.

LACK OF RUSH OF PASSENGERS

It must be added that the usual rush of passengers that is noticeable at these docks when the Cutch line steamers leave Bombay was 'non est', as only a few had turned up to proceed due to the boycott campaign carried on in the press; and out of these also many were successfully persuaded to return home. Thus at the most about 30 passengers travelled by the boat which was delayed for about 45 minutes, as it left Bombay at 9-45 a.m. instead of at 9 a.m.

Cutch's were in earnest, and the exemplary behaviour of volunteers made great impression on the huge crowds. Not a single incident marred the boycott movement. A large posse of policemen with sergeants were present at the docks to preserve "law and order", but they had to remain 'idle', all the while. The boycott was carried on under the direction of Sjts. Mulraj Karsondas, Soorji Vallabhdas, Dr. Punshi Meheshari and others.

WILL THE COMPANY RELENT?

The mercantile community in the city is watching the developments very keenly. Will the company make proper amends in time, thus avoiding an awkward situation is freely asked on all hands.

GREATEST BARRIER TO INDIAN PROGRESS

Wall Of Slavery Must Be Razed To Ground, Says Jawaharlal

NAGPUR, April 25.

"In every walk of our life, wherever we go, we find that our slavery is the greatest barrier to Indian progress. We cannot hope to make a headway unless the wall of slavery is razed to the ground."

This striking declaration was made by the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the Municipal Address presented to him at the Town Hall this morning. A huge gathering was present and among those prominent were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Mr. Mahadeo Desai.

WHY FIGHT ON PETTY ISSUES?

Proceeding, the Congress President said that the economic problem was the most pressing aspect of national life and was glad to note that the Municipality of Nagpur had viewed with favour his Socialist views by referring to the same in the course of the address. Panditji deplored that the Members of the Municipalities and also the Congress Committees indulged in strife over petty issues, and lost sight of major problems. Absence of live public opinion was the root cause of these unseemly flights and asked the citizens to keep vigil over the activities of their chosen representatives. He emphasised that the nation did not march ahead on the strength of a few great leaders, but it was the force from beneath that was driving power and only by devoting themselves to careful consideration of the major problems they could hope to achieve "Swaraj."

DYNAMIC POLITICAL LEADER.

The address which was presented and read out by Mr. Samiulla Khan, who presided over the meeting, characterised the Pandit as the most forceful, vigorous, outspoken, dynamic political leader. It went on to say:

"Even a casual observer of the Lucknow Congress proceedings will find that your outspoken and clear views on international situation and the decay of Imperialism and Capitalism all the world over, have infused into the youths of India a buoyant hope for a future struggle, along the lines suggested by you. An uncompromising Socialist as you are, you have told in unmistakable terms how unwise it is to create a split on a Socialist issue in the present stage of Congress leadership of the middle class. You have thus helped to keep a united Anti-Imperialist front for the realisation of common objective. You have also brought round to your Socialist views, leaders of older type which by itself is no small achievement."

After the presentation of the address Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled the portrait of late Moulana Mahomed Ali at the Town Hall.—United Press.

JOIN THE CONGRESS

Bhulabhai's Fervent Appeal For Unity

A fervent appeal for Unity in the cause of Indian Freedom, without distinction of class, creed or community, was made by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presiding at a public meeting held at Tambakanta, Bhuleshwar, on Saturday night.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee, under whose auspices the meeting was held, in proposing Mr. Bhulabhai to the Chair said that a new chapter in the struggles for freedom, was opened at the Lucknow Congress and it was the duty of every one to carry out the programme of the Congress.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi seconded.

EXAMPLE OF ABYSSINIA

Mr. Desai pointed out that the duty of fighting for National Freedom rested on every one's shoulders equally. India could learn from the example set by Abyssinia in her fight against Italy. A backward country like Abyssinia valued her independence so highly that she was prepared to fight to the last man, before she allowed Italy to 'civilise' her.

Mr. Bhulabhai continuing said that if a lakh of British people, ruled over three hundred and fifty million Indians, it was because of the lack of unity and consequent weakness among the Indians.

Referring to the Congress Socialists, he said that before the fight for National Independence every other consideration was secondary. Before fighting for this social order or that, the fight for national freedom should be the first duty of the people. He warned the country against creating more and more splits.

NO COMMUNALISM IN VILLAGES

Mr. Bhulabhai stressed the need for communal unity and observed that among the poor and the down-trodden villagers, there was no problem of communalism. None fared better amidst poverty, because he belonged to a particular community. Communal question affected only a few at the top, who seemed to have personal interest in playing upon communal feelings of the masses. He exhorted the people to join the Congress in larger numbers and strengthen the organisation.

ARSENAL BEAT SHEFFIELD UNITED

Exciting Move To Outwit Football Association

LONDON, April 25.

In the F. A. Cup Final, the Arsenal beat Sheffield United by one goal to nil.

At the Wembly Cup Final, the crowd had an exciting diversion due to the efforts of news-reel companies to outwit the Football Association who, after unsuccessful negotiations over royalties, banned all cinema concerns, and decided to shoot their own picture of the whole match. The companies darkly hinted that their pictures would be available to cinemas to-night, despite the prohibition. At the last moment, Wembley authorities requested the Air Ministry to forbid aeroplanes flying over the stadium on the ground of safety, but the Air Ministry declined and when the match opened four autogyros and ten slow 'planes started a merry-go-round just above the arena, the former working in relays, one of them occasionally disappearing with the film and returning to relieve another.

With the object of marring the efforts of the raiders the stadium authorities directed powerful searchlights at the circling 'planes.—Reuter.

TEAMS IN FINE FETTLE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 25.

At Wembley, the teams are spending the morning quietly. The Arsenal having left for London from Brighton will be partaking of a luncheon of tea and toast, and nothing else before the match. All who are fighting are fit.

Sheffield United spent the last evening light-heartedly, basking in the sunshine a couple of miles from the Stadium. Their centre-half, Mr. Johnston was married yesterday and will be watched by his wife in the final. 93,000 are expected to watch the match. Hotels in the north of London are overflowing with visitors from provinces numbering over 60,000.

SYNDICATES' OFFERS TURNED DOWN.

Following a Conference of the First and Second Division of the League Clubs it was decided unanimously not to sell the copyright of the League fixtures, thus turning down two offers by syndicates of 50,000 sterling annually for ten years for copyright.—Reuter.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WEMBLEY, April 24.

Mr. Clegg, the President of the Football Association, is presenting medals to the teams. The Arsenal team is as follows: Wilson, Male, Hapgood, Crayston, Roberts, Copping, Hulme, Bowden, Drake James and Bastin

The Sheffield team:—Smith, Hooper, Wilkinson, Jackson, Johnson, MacPherson, Barton Barclay, Dodds, Pickering and Williams.

FRENCH ELECTIONS

Swing To Left Expected But There Are No Chances Of Landslide

PARIS, April 24.

One of the quietest Electoral Campaigns on record ends on Sunday with the first ballot for the Chamber of Deputies.

Though there are some seventeen parties it is really a clash of the Left with the Right and Centre numbering at present 354, 134 and 127 respectively. Still there are signs of a probable swing to the Left, but a landslide is not expected, as all parties are placing peace and prosperity in the forefront of their platforms.

No fewer than 4,814 candidates have entered the field including 1,380 in Paris, while 111 are standing for a single seat in the Saint Gaudens constituency near Toulouse. One hundred and six of these however are conducting no campaign. They are friends of Socialist and Radical candidates and are only themselves standing, so as to be able to enter the voting hall to watch the proceedings.

The 618 Deputies to be elected comprise 598 from France, 10 from Algeria, and 10 from the Colonies.

It is expected that a second ballot on May 3 will be necessary in over 50 per cent of the constituencies, owing to the possibility of the candidate who heads the poll on Sunday failing to secure an absolute majority.

All thirteen members of the Government who are members of the Chamber are standing again, except the Health Minister M. Nicolle, who is retiring from politics.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BIG ITALIAN VICTORY?

ROME, April 25.

Marshall Badoglio claims to have completed the occupation of the whole of Lake Tsana zone, by the capture of Bakhardar and Ghiorgia on the southern point of the lake.—Reuter.

FRESH ITALIAN GAINS

ROME, April 25.

It is reported that the Italian mechanised units have captured Sassabenah and Daggahbur.—Reuter.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Comings And Goings

If any relief were needed from the tension and the excitement, the storm and the stress, and the dust and the heat one suffered at the momentous session of the Lucknow Congress, it has been richly and very providentially supplied by the events of the weekend following the national week. Every Indian school-boy is, of course, intimately acquainted with the quinquennial comings and goings of India's Governor-Generals: at least, in my time, the memorising of the succession of Governor-Generals from Warren Hastings downwards was the highlight of the history curriculum. Though I never could master that piece of hagiology then, and was thus condemned as lacking in the historical sense by my trascible though kind-hearted teacher, I feel that the present change in viceroyalty will remain permanently impressed on my (very fluid) memory.

* * * *

Eating Dust

Gubernatoral arrivals and departures are definitely at a discount to-day. Officials, no doubt, are yet obliged to spend a few busy days for 'bundobast' and official hangerson obviously cannot help spending a good many sleepless nights deliberating on high matters of the correct dress and department on that great and glorious day in their lives. But the public at large is nowadays utterly unimpressed by these seasonal 'tamashas.' They only resign themselves to the fact that the King's highway will be closed to them for some hours in honour of the King's representative, and that they will have to imbibe some of the fine sand which is liberally strewed on the route of the State Drive, so that the equine escort of that most precious personagt should be assured of a safe passage. Sort of compulsory eating of dust, which in the days gone by was the true index of fealty to one's liege and lord!

* * * *

New Order

Whatever that may be, those of us—good and loyal citizens they!—who had foregathered on the Apollo Bunder to give a choky 'Vale Willingdon!' or send up a hearty 'Hail Linlithgow!', must have little realised then, the far-reaching significance of the events which were happening before their very eyes. Little must have they then thought, that their shouts really betokened the passing of the old, and the opening of a new order of things. Viceroys come and viceroys go, but the Government goes on forever. Demarcation between two regimes is more apparent than real. But that 'Vale Willingdon!' verily tolled the knell of a parting day! The loyalists hordes which slowly winded their cars over the sandy roads that day must have hardly guessed the true import of the occasion. Ere the evening sun had set that day, however, they must have got the shock of their lives. Even those of us who are thoroughly unconcerned about such affairs, and even those who are perfectly phlegmatic about it all, had suddenly to sit up and take notice as a strange voice struck up our tympanums via the radio. It was His Excellency, the Marquis of Linlithgow, the new Viceroy of India, broadcasting his first message to the 'peoples' of India!

* * * *

Camels In Lapland

But let us hie to first things first. For Lord Linlithgow had cast his shadow (may it ever grow longer!) even before he had landed on these shores. The yokels, who in the picturesque phraseology of the Anglo-Indian papers had "converged" that day on the Apollo Bunder, had of course, done so by the express wish and command of the Viceroy-designate. The agriculturists who in that tableaux were expected to represent the "real India" (to the great chagrin of the others) might or might not have done so. But they at any rate provided a most original touch to the whole proceedings, in fact it was so original that it bordered on the grotesque! The group of those poor, unsophisticated and pachidermatous peasants against all the boast of heraldry and the pomp of power, which had foregathered under the dome of the Gateway of India, must have come to the onlookers as a freak turn in a circus act. It was like a pack of polar bears found straying on the Sahara. Or if the comparison be unfair to the mild Indian cultivating folk, it was like transplanting the very patient camel on the snows of Lapland. One, indeed, wonders whether those simple sons of the soil suffered that morning, more from burning heads or freezing feet!

* * * *

The Battling Clergyman

And so the Willingdonian sun set has also symbolised the departure of the princes and potentates. Henceforth the peasant is to be the new emblem of a new Hope! Lord Willingdon was an aristcrat of aristocrats. He was the last (at least one hopes so,) link with the old Moghuls. His finely chiselled features and true-blue bearing would have made him a great favourite at the court of Le Grand Monargue. Lord Linlithgow is,—I hope I shall not be accused of 'lese-majeste' for saying so,—cast in a plebian mould. I am sure P.G. Wodehouse would delight in painting him as "The Battling Clergyman." One is no doubt strangely conscious of a new faith in all the flow of honeyed words we are having during the last few days, but when one contemplates the ominously heavy chin—one feels subtly apprehensive, slightly suspicious. For that kind of talk, Lord Irwin's ascetic countenance provided a better background. To put it bluntly one is afraid of holding the proffered velvet glove for fear of the iron hand within. Yes; there is an unmistakable ring of iron about it all.

* * * *

Olla Podrida

I hope I am not being unfair to His Excellency. Once bitten, twice shy, however. If we detect a pinch of salt in the new Viceroy's declared sincerity, if the open hearted generosity of the Indian mind is succeeded to-day by a bitter cynicism, well, it is more the fault of the times. Much water has flown down the Ganges during the last decade, and the Indian mind is to-day thoroughly disillusioned. Not even a Linlithgow can revive the confidence in British statesmanship,—not, at any rate, by mere words. I am afraid, therefore, that the olla podrida which opened a new regime is almost lost upon most of us. My colleague, who is very young but very embittered (that is the characteristic of his generation!) called it downright fooling: "He is fooling me, you—all of us!" he cried. For my part, I enjoy being fooled, and so I spent a happy hour following the broadcast, and again in reading it in cold print. Lord Linlithgow has not only struck a new note, as the phrase goes, but obviously given us an altogether new score. He surveyed affairs from China to Peru, he had a word of advice for all of us: old and young, rulers and ruled; princes and peasants, the heaven-born services and the humbler officials, the capitalists and the unemployed—all were catered for. Why, even the god-forsaken journalists were not forgotten by the Viceroy. He asked us, in effect, to be good, god-fearing and —loyal to Government. And what more is necessary for our peace and prosperity? —I ask you.

* * * *

Homely Touch

Even while we were rubbing our eyes after hearing those ethereal revelations, another and a bigger surprise was in store for us. For it was announced the very next day that Their Excellencies gave a sumptuous dinner to the poor of Delhi in honour of their Silver Wedding. For which God bless them! And let them live to see their Diamond Wedding too!—were the thought of each one of us. For nothing can impress us Indians more than a wedding, which, of course, is followed by not one but several feasts. In fact marriage is one of the main industries in India. So the kindly deed and the homely touch, has naturally evoked a response in the hearts of all of us. Really it is the dawn of a new era,—as I am saying again and again!

* * * *

Introducing—The Bulls!

Was it not Mahatma Gandhi who once observed, that if he had the power, he would turn the Viceroy's House into a hospital? Well, Lord Linlithgow also seems to have some ideas about a much needed sea-change. For the proudest inhabitants of the viceregal estate to-day are—two bulls! And believe it you must. And let me say my finale to-day, by introducing the Viceroy's two distinguished friends,' in his very own words: "See what noble animals they are! It is an honour for any man to caress such lovely creatures. Look at his skin—so fine and loose, showing high breeding,—his fine head, his straight back, his shapely shoulder, and strong quarters, his strong limbs, big bones, big knees and big hooks!"

And so, Hurrah for the Viceregal Bulls! (And don't attempt just yet to take them by the horns.)

GERMAN'S 5 WORLD RECORDS

Five world motoring records, previously held for Great Britain by Captain G. E. T. Eyston, have been broken by the German "ace", Hans von Stuck, in an Auto-Union racing car (under 8,000 c.c.) on the new motor highway between Frankfort and Heidelberg.

The new records are as follows, the average speed in each case being m.p.h. approximately:

10 miles (flying start): 178.
50 kilometres (standing start): 165.
50 miles: 167.
100 kilometres: 163.
100 miles: 166.

Von Stuck also broke the international Class B records for five miles and ten kilometres (flying start), held by the American, D. A. Jenkins.

"I do hope you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you are getting a very big-hearted and generous girl."

"I do, sir. And I hope that she inherits those fine qualities from her father."

Dictionary Salesman: "Your wife will welcome the opportunity to use new and expensive words."

"Nope," said hubby, she may be a woman of few words, but boy, how she uses them!"

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818 MAHOMED HUSSEIN ALLU, RANGOON.
819 ERUCH JAL WRITER, Dadar, BOMBAY.
820 CHAWDA RANCHORDAS BHAGWANDAS, AHMEDABAD.
821 MITHALAL SETHI, BOMBAY 3.
822 LEKHRAJ A. MAHTANI, HYDERABAD (Sind.)
823 RADHAKISHAN GULAB-CHAND AGRAWAL, AURANGABAD.
824 DATTATRAYA SAVLARAM NAIK, AMALNER.
825 KOTHARI BROS., JALGAON.
826 M. N. JOIS, MYSORE.
827 A. H. BALKNI, NANDED.
828 GABI MASTER MAVALJEE ALLUBHOY, BOHAD.
829 PRAGJI VISHRAM BROS., WARDHA.
830 DAWOODBHOY SALEHBHOY CHUNAWALLA, PALANPUR.
831 KHALIFA VALIMAHOMED JUSAB, JUNAGADH.
832 SUGRAN BIBI, RANPUR.
833 ALIBHOY TAJABHOY RANPUR.
834 NADIRSHA HORMUSJEE SETHNA, Triniti Street—Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
835 ABDUL KARIM ALIMAHO-MED, A. Alimahomed & Co., BOMBAY 2.
836 M. H. RAHMAN SADI, BOMBAY 3.
837 MATHURADAS KALYANJEE, Manordas Street, BOMBAY.
238 DORAB E. COOPER, Hughes Road, BOMBAY.
239 VARAJLAL VALJEE ADHI-KARI, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
240 BHAILAL PREMCHAND, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
241 B. A. SHAMSI, JUBBULPORE.
242 Mrs. VOILET, SECUNDERABAD.
243 PADHANABH JETASHANKER VYAS, MAHUVA.
244 E. K. BHAGURWALLA, INDORE.
245 SHAH RATANSHI RAYSHI MUNDRA-CUTCH.
246 LAWRENCE D'SOUZA, Santa Cruz BOMBAY.
247 M. V. LIMAYE, P. M. G.'s Office, BOMBAY.
248 HIMATLAL MANILAL PATEL, BHAVNAGAR.
249 FIDAALI ALIBHOY, CALCUTTA.
250 A. STAR, A. KARIM, DHORAJEE.
251 HOMI PESTONJEE THANA-WALLA, NAGPUR.
252 ARVIND P. ADHIKARI MUNDRA-CUTCH.
253 T. SREENIVASIAH, MYSORE.
254 DAWOODBHOY ALIBHOY UNWALLA, Bhuleshwar, BOMBAY 2.
255 Mrs. VIMALA R. IYER, Matunga, BOMBAY.
256 M. FIDAHUSEIN DALAL, Koliwada, BOMBAY 3.
257 THULASIBAI, BANGALORE CITY.
258 SALMABAI SARAFALI, KARACHI.
259 SHAH HARACKCHAND KHIMRAJ, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
260 VORA ISUFALI JIVAJEE GONDAL.
261 VANMALI JIWAN, CALCUTTA.
262 KANTILAL MANEKLAL CHOKSI, AHMEDABAD.
263 K. A. PEDHLIKAR, KARACHI.
264 M. P. ITALIA, SURAT.
265 M. NANOOBHAI, MADRAS.
266 RAMJIDAS MISTRY, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
267 ABDULSHAKUR ABDULLA, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
268 AHMED SULEMAN KHATRI, KARACHI.
269 Mrs. M. K. NAVIS Carmichael Road, BOMBAY.
270 TEHMINA FRAMROZE, SURAT.
271 LAXMIBAI BHIMJEE KANJEE, Rajgore, BHUJ-CUTCH.
272 SALEHBHAI EMRANALI JUBBULPORE.
273 HARGOVIND HARISHANKER JOSHI, MAHUVA.
274 TAHERBHOY HASANALI, GONDAL.
275 S. R. IYENGAR, POONA 4.
276 VORA FIDAHUSEIN JAFFERJEE, Dolat, DHORAJEE.
277 MARYAMBAI TAYABALI DISAWALLA, PALANPUR.
278 M'ss M. J. MAKUBA.
279 ATEKABAI SALEHBHOY CHUNAWALLA, PALANPUR.
280 Mrs. S. PARRIE, DEOLALI.
281 GORDHANDAS JAMNADAS, FORT.
282 A. N. KHAMBATI, SIROHI.
283 BILKISBAI SALEHBHOY CHUNAWALLA, PALANPUR.
284 SAIFUDINBHOY TAHER-BHOY CHUNAWALLA, PALANPUR.
285 ABDULHUSSEIN S. CHINA-WALLA, PALANPUR.
286 TEHMINA A. PATEL, GRANT ROAD.
287 RAMNIKLAL R. MEHTA, THARAD.
288 B. P. RAMCHANDER RAO, SECUNDERABAD.
289 JETHIRAMA VANKAR, PALANPU.
290 SUSHILABAI M. GIDH, GRANT ROAD.
291 BHANUSHANKER D. TRIVEDI, AHMEDABAD.
292 Mrs. JAIJEE P. DALAL, BANDRA.
293 SHA THAKORLAL PREM-CHAND, JALALPUR.
294 SHAH PRAGJEE PANA-CHAND, BHUJ.
295 E. M. PATEL, GRANT ROAD.
296 SALEHBHOY MULLA A. CHUNAWALLA, PALANPUR.
297 BHANJEE M. PADHIAR, BOMBAY 2.

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Baby Rani (The Child Star)
A. Hussain (The Golden Voiced)
Ansari & Others.

Story & Direction: **Jaddanbai**
Asstt :— **Lalitchandra**
Sound Recording :— **M. I. Dharamsee**
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SHORT STORY.

THE GREEN IMAGE

(By D. L. DYANIDAS).

There was no getting away from the fact that Mr. Samuel Simms was a very superstitious man. He was getting on near 40 and was married to the sweetest girl you've ever met who answered to the name of Dora. All through these 15 years of married life the Simms had plodded on and as the years rolled on, Simms became more and more superstitious, which got on the nerves of his wife who was quite the contrary and scoffed at his foolish whims and fancies. He was the sort of man who would not dare walk under a ladder or take the 13th room in any hotel and would pick up any discarded horse shoe that was lying on the road.

On this particular day they were having their breakfast. Mrs. Simms happened to spill a little salt on the table whilst helping herself to it from the cruet.

"Now you're done it," groaned Simms, "how often have I told you that it is a very unlucky thing for anyone to spill salt, why, it will bring all sorts of misfortunes and you might have just as well have broken a mirror."

Dora looked annoyed.

"You are the death of me," she said. "Oh, when will you ever get rid of these notions from your head."

But if she thought that the matter was to end there, she was mistaken. For Simms had no idea of changing the subject. No, far from it.

"Now, you must throw some salt over your shoulder, to take away the 'spell,'" he replied, solemnly. At first Dora desisted, but as her husband insisted on it, she at last gave way and taking some salt from the cruet she threw it over her shoulder. The next moment there was a terrific clatter and clash and jumping round surprise and alarm, Dora was just in time to see the servant, who had entered with a tray of eatables. The salt had got into his eyes, which was the reason for his dropping the tray that did no good to the crockery.

"This is what comes of your silly ideas," cried Dora angrily. But Simms would not see the point.

"It was your carelessness, Dora," he replied, "you ought to have looked behind you, before you threw that salt."

It seemed that a domestic storm was about to break under the roof of the Simms abode, but Dora not wishing to create any unpleasantness dropped the subject and Samuel Simms took his departure for office.

One evening, Simms whilst returning home had a parcel in his hand, and he was in great excitement. His wife noted it quietly. "What do you think I have got in this parcel, my dear?" he asked. "A new pair of shoes, for me. I suppose," replied his wife, "and I require them badly too!" she continued, "I have told you so often."

"Nonsense," snapped Simms, "it's nothing of the sort, try again." But though Dora tried many times, she was not able to guess the mystery of that parcel. Meanwhile Simms had undone the packing and all eagerness he undid the final wrapper, and you can bet your best Sunday boots that Dora nearly swooned, for there reposing in hands of Simms was a very hideous looking idol, a vivid green in colour and with a fixed grinning look on its unprepossessing features. Samuel Simms handled it lovingly, and put it on the side board.

"Its a very good job I happened to buy it so cheap", he said.

"Buying it"—, asked his wife in surprise. "I thought you picked it up from a dust bin."

"You don't understand its worth, Dora," Simms retorted. "It is a very lucky idol and now we've got it in the house we will have good fortune. I'll win that Commonsense Crossword of the Weekly Mirror and perhaps get a promotion in my office too."

But though Simms was all smiles and well pleased with his purchase, Dora was quite disgusted with Simms' latest idea. A cold shudder ran down her spine whenever her glance fell on that wretched green idol.

Although she had again and again asked Simms to keep the idol away from sight, he would have nothing of the sort and insisted on its remaining on the side board. But if he thought that the green image was going to bring him any luck, he was very far wrong. For it happened, whether by a strange fluke of coincidence, ever since that evil-looking idol came under the roof of Simms' house, nothing but bad luck had befallen them.

The servant ran away with the silver vessels and their pet hound got killed by a car running over it on the street. The results of the cross-words having been published. Simms found to his great surprise and chagrin that he had committed 13 errors. That gave him a cold shudder and one night, returning from the cinema, Simms and his wife had the unpleasant surprise of finding that their house had been broken into and all easily conveyable articles looted, but that green image was untouched and there he reposed in stately dignity on the side-board, with his fixed grin (or was it "leer"), on his ugly carved face, as if he was finding all this a huge joke.

But try as she could, Dora was unable to persuade Simms to chuck the idol into the dust bin, for she put all these misfortunes down to that idol, of course.

"That idol is not to be blamed for all these things, my dear," replied Simms, "one day it will bring us good luck, I'm quite sure of that," he said.

And under the circumstances, Dora could only keep quiet.

But the climax came, when the next day, at office, the rumour went round that owing to the bad slump, the firm's business was bad, and the directors had decided to close up as it was a clear case of bankruptcy.

That evening it was a very weary Simms who wended his way home to break the sad news to his wife.

"What shall we do?" he moaned, I'll have to look for another job."

"Its all that idols doings," shrieked his wife, "Now, are you going to chuck it out, or shall I?"

But by now even the superstitious Simms realised that it was no good that idols remained with them any longer and he promptly took it and threw it out into the road by the window.

There came an angry roar and glancing through the window, Simms saw that the idols had struck a man who was passing by at that moment and had hit him on the side of his head. He looked round and glared.

"I am sorry," said Simms, "it was an accident, I didn't mean to hit you."

The other would have none of it, and he gave Simms a good bit of his opinion which exhausted all the slang in his vocabulary.

At last he departed and Simms went out and picked up the image and brought it into his house, and as he was thinking of a way of destroying it, a sudden surge of intense hate at it overwhelmed him and he hurled it at the hard cement floor, the impact shattered the image into fragments and from the interior of it, a number of beautiful gems scattered all over the floor.

Like a dream the Simms were unable to believe their own eyes and when it last they did so, they carefully picked up the fallen gems and stowed them away safely.

Samuel had them sold and he has now bought a nice little bungalow where he has removed, and there Dora and he are residing. His firm had closed down, but that does not worry him in the least, for the interest on his bank account is quite sufficient for his requirements and he has no need to work for his living.

"What a 'ouse—what a gorgeous 'ouse," said the woman who had recently married rank and wealth. "What furnishings and decorations!"

"I'm glad you like it," said her hostess. "We're rather proud of that bust over there. Marcus Aurelius."

"Ow, indeed The present markis or 'is dad?"

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Europe Becomes One Vast Armed Camp

Once again Germany's legions have established "Die Wacht am Rhein," and in the war-weary provinces of Alsace-Lorraine French poilus, manning the steel and concrete casements of powerful forts, guard the road to Paris (writes Mr. H. W. Baldwin in the "New York Times."

The steady tramp of marching armies echoes across Europe as Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland concludes, with a crisis and a question mark, another chapter in the post-war tragedy of the Old World. Der Fuehrer's violation of the Locarno pact, his severance of the last irking link of the Versailles chains, have emphasized the differences between Germany and France and have again set in motion the perpetual shuffling process of international politics by which alignments of power are accomplished.

But the monotone of marching feet beats clear above the voice of diplomacy; the reoccupation of the Rhineland once again underscores the steadily growing power of the armed forces of the Old World.

Old And New Strengths

Just prior to the mobilization of the World War there were about 4,428,500 men in the regular armed forces of the principal nations of Europe (excluding Spain and Portugal, the traditionally neutral Scandinavian nations, and Holland and Switzerland), with some 15,279,500 others in the then somewhat loosely knit organizations of the trained reserves. Today in the eighteen corresponding countries there are 5,064,201 regulars under arms, with a tremendous reserve, closely knit and carefully trained in most cases, totalling 36,383,372 men.

And to-day there is more than the tramp of marching men. In 1914 the fields and valleys of Europe bristled with guns and fortifications; to-day the toys of Mars are in the air as well as on the land and the wings of death roar above the Continent, while armies—new and more powerful armies, with tanks and mechanized cavalry—rumble across it. The eighteen principal powers—those most likely to be drawn into any war in Europe—possess among them about 12,000 military planes, many of them obsolete, it is true, but all of them capable of flying.

These are the armies of the land and air that are capable of doing battle in Europe's next and most dreaded wars. How they will divide is not yet clear in the case of all nations.

The Opposing Camps

Apparently definitely allied with France are the nations of the so-called Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. Russia, too, is bound to France not only by the Franco-Soviet treaty but by the stronger ties of a mutual fear of Hitler's Germany. An ally in being—though one with a temporizing diplomacy and one extremely loathe to take militant action, an ally that looks askance at France's alignment with Russia—is Great Britain. She is sitting on a volcano and knows it but will probably control the balance of power in Europe.

Weak and dismembered Austria and Hungary can be counted as potential supporters of Germany. Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Latvia and Lithuania are as yet on the fence. Greece may go as England goes and Turkey may support either side—with France favoured. The great question marks of Europe are Italy and Poland.

The strength of France and her allies to-day, measured against that of Germany, Austria and Hungary, is overwhelming. Russia has the largest army in the world—with 1,185,000 in her regular army and air force and 14,590,000 well-trained reserves as a human war reservoir. Her air power is tremendous; her flying fleet of 3,000 military planes (though many of them are slow) is the largest in the world.

Standing Armies And Reserves Of All Nations Much Greater To-day Than In 1914

Forces Of France

France, ringed in along the Rhine with forts of steel and concrete half-buried in the earth, is an able second to the Soviet Union. She has 634,857 regulars under arms—at least 100,000 of them already along the Rhine—and 5,500,000 reserves, capably trained, to back them up. Her air force, once described as the world's largest, was largely obsolete and today she has started the job of replacement, so that her effective squadrons probably number not more than 1,600 to 1,800 planes.

Completing the ring of steel about Germany are the lesser powers—Czechoslovakia with 600 planes (many obsolete), 176,000 regulars, 1,711,000 reserves; Yugoslavia, with 141,836 regulars, 1,554,793 reserves, 600 planes (largely obsolete), and Roumania, with about 700 planes (partially obsolete), an army of 198,464, and reserves of 1,676,000.

Merely to add to these figures shows that to-day (if France's allies stand by her, and Germany can persuade Austria and Hungary but no others to join her parade) the cards of war are overwhelmingly stacked against Hitler's legions. Even without the help of England, France and her ring of steel can put 2,336,637 men in the field almost immediately, and have available trained reserves of more than 23,900,000 to draw upon with a grand total of 6,700 planes. With Great Britain's small but highly trained army and her rapidly growing air force—now numbering about 1,200 planes—to back her, the preponderance of strength in favour of the tricolour is even more marked.

For Germany's strength is perhaps in herself alone; the aid of Austria and Hungary might be more of a military liability than an asset in case of war. Neither of the smaller powers is legally, under the post-war treaties, entitled to an air force, but both have negligible nuclei—perhaps 150 to 200 planes in all—which might be developed. Their armies too are weak—32,700 regulars for Austria, 35,044 for Hungary, with trained reserves between them of about 811,000.

Germany's Forces

As for Germany's own strength her armies and her air force—both growing by leaps and bounds, both highly modern, thoroughly equipped and better trained than any in Europe—have been sufficient to cast the shadow of fear across Europe. Her regular army to-day, including active army reserves, Nazi formations and labour service corps, numbers 426,800 men, and she has a trained reserve of 1,850,000 and an air fleet of about 700 first-line planes, with several hundred other commercial and sport ships which could be easily converted into fighters.

But even with due allowances for German military genius, the totals are discouraging to those who would like to see Germany the supreme power on the Continent. If there were war tomorrow, Germany and her possible allies could pit not much more than half a million regulars and 850 planes against the 2,337,000 troops of France and her allies and the 6,700 planes of their flying fleets. And at no time during a brief war would the picture be more encouraging, for against the vast trained strength of 25,000,000 reserves of Russia, France and the Little Entente, Germany could muster but 2,661,000 men.

In the future of Europe much depends upon the fence-sitters—upon Bulgaria; upon little Latvia and Lithuania, pawns in the great game of politics; upon Turkey and Greece; upon Poland, and above all, upon powerful Italy, ruled by a political philosophy akin to Germany's, jutting out strategically athwart the British trade routes to the Orient and toward the French African colonies, the tricolour's reservoir of armed strength.

Italy to-day, in the midst of her Ethiopian campaign, has a regular army practically as large as Russia's (larger, if the air force personnel is included) and trained reserves of 5,214,368—almost as many as France. Her air force of 1,100 long-range planes probably is more modern than any in Europe.

Poland's Importance

Poland is far less impressive, with probably 500 planes, most of them obsolete or second-line machines; an active army of 266,015 and a trained reserve of 1,421,579. But her geographical situation as a buffer State between Germany and Russia and her control of the Polish Corridor, which cuts off East Prussia from Germany, emphasize her military—and political—importance.

These two nations alone could do much to remove the tremendous military disparity apparently existing against Germany to-day, and both of them might conceivably line up in the German camp, with lesser fence-sitters following suit. Thus—even leaving out of consideration the situation in the Far East which makes Japan a potential if not an actual ally of Germany—the odds against Germany are shortened.

The geographical nature of Europe—the smallest continent, with nearly every country easily accessible to the seven-league boots of the flying fleets, with but few formidable natural barriers except the Alps to bar the march of armies, with national border lines cutting across racial affiliations and neighbours pitted against neighbours—makes the problem of the armed camp of Europe even more complicated and confused.

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BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Make Their Mark In Lucknow Congress

(BY A. S. EKAMBARA IYER).

Since the ban on the Hindustani Seva Dal, the country has been feeling the need for a central volunteer organisation which will carry on national work on efficient lines. With a view to impress on the national leaders the supreme necessity of a national service organisation, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, has been trying to bring together his old colleagues to chalk out future plans.

With the above object in view, a batch of the Bombay National Guards was asked to proceed to Lucknow. The Guards came into existence immediately after the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress, when a band of young men joined together to bring into existence a national volunteer corps in the city of Bombay. The organisation, which was inaugurated by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the then President of the Indian National Congress, carried on its work of training young men and rendering service, whenever called upon to do so. Within a period of 18 months, the officials concerned were able to train more than 100 young men and their services were requisitioned by different national organisations, foremost among them being the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Trade Union Congress?

At the request of Dr. Hardiker, the executive of B. N. G. lent the services of Mr. D. P. Vagal to go over to Lucknow and train volunteers there. Later on considering Dr. Hardiker's appeal, the executive decided to send a batch of twenty guards to Lucknow at their own expense for service at the Congress session. Mr. K. N. Gaitonde and myself were directed to take charge of the batch. Thanks to the generous-hearted public of Bombay, we were able to collect the necessary finance within a few days. By the end of March, a batch of twenty guards had been selected and special instructions were given. We were to have started for Lucknow on or about the 2nd of April. Imagine the disappointment—was it a disappointment at all?—when a telegram was received on the 2nd from Dr. Hardiker that we should postpone our departure and await instructions. A few members of the Managing Committee immediately met and came to the only obvious conclusion that something was wrong somewhere. It was decided that I should immediately proceed to Lucknow. On arriving there two days later, I found out that the Managing Committee had gauged the situation correctly. Firstly, some of the officers of the Volunteer organisation there were not in favour of getting any batch from outside their province. In this they were right, as that had been the practice followed by the other provinces also; but the case of the Bombay National Guards stood on a different footing, as they wanted to go there with the definite purpose of bringing into existence once again a central volunteer organisation. Besides, the officials concerned told me that they had hardly got sixty men who had received any training at all and the rest of the seven hundred had not received even a day's training. I did my best to convince the officials of the Volunteer organisation, including Babu Sampurnanand, of the urgent need of getting the batch of National Guards from Bombay. The reply to my repeated appeals was given to me early next morning at 1 a.m. I immediately sent a telegram to Bombay, and Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, who was anxiously awaiting some communication from me, started for Lucknow the very next day with the batch. They arrived in Lucknow 24 hours later and marched to Motinagar.

Bombay Guards At Work

On the first day of their arrival, they were not given any work, but the next day they were put in charge of the main gates of the Exhibition, and the work of controlling the heavy traffic to and from Motinagar. Mr. Gaitonde was mainly responsible for the good name that the Guards earned during their stay at Lucknow, as he shouldered the major portion of the responsibility. He was very ably assisted by Mr. P. J. Mankrekar, and they worked with one aim in their mind—that of showing to everyone concerned what proper training could do. Though they were not called to join the procession, their implicit obedience earned them a good name even from the hostile camp. There were occasions when they worked very late in the night and since no anxiety was shown by anyone of the Guards to visit either the Subjects Committee meeting or the open session of the Congress, the officials were convinced that the Guards could safely be given all responsible work. I heard one or two officials of the Volunteer Department remark that the arrival of the twenty guards had improved the morale of other volunteers. I am not, for a minute, suggesting that the other members of the volunteer organisation were not working. They were working, and working very hard, but the lack of the necessary training was quite evident

Nothing But Praise

Without going into the details of work which the Guards were called upon to do, I would merely say that they were given some responsible work and the officials concerned were completely satisfied with their work. It would not be out of place to mention that the Sjt. Shanker Lal Banker, the Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, after witnessing the work of the Guards on the Exhibition gates on the first day, insisted on getting only the Guards for work for the next few days. Babu Sampurnanand, the General Officer Commanding, in appreciating the work of the Guards says: "I am very thankful to the Bombay National Guards who came here to work with us during the Congress Session. I have nothing but praise for their work. Their discipline, untiring energy and sense of duty were exemplary, and I found them very helpful friends. I wish their organisation all success."

Sjt. Shanker Lal Banker says: "I am very glad to say that the Bombay National Guards have rendered very valuable services at the Congress Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition. A small band, but capable, efficient, well disciplined and working with team spirit, it performed a very difficult task to the complete satisfaction of the organisers as well as the general public."

The Guards who were not wanted at the outset were asked to stay for two days more after the Congress session, as the Exhibition was in need of their services. The order was promptly obeyed and on the day they left Lucknow Mr. Nundkumar Dev, the Adjutant General expressed regret on behalf of the Volunteer party for not according to them the proper treatment and was all praise for their work.

Since the majority of those who had come with us had not seen the historic cities in the north, like Agra, we decided to take the batch to Cawnpore, Agra and Bhopal at their own expense. We left Lucknow by the same train which carried Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad from Lucknow, arriving at Cawnpore two hours later. We kept our luggage on the station and went round the City in a bus, as we had to catch the train for Agra within two hours. We saw some of the historical places there, including the memorial gardens which have their story to tell. Thanks to some of the officials of the railway, the Guards were able to get a third class compartment for themselves upto Agra. We arrived in Agra late at night and were received with open arms by Mr. Saligram Agarval, who put us up in his bunglow and treated us to a sumptuous meal, which was the only one of its kind after we left Bombay. Since there was no bugle call to wake us early at 5 a.m. the tired members of the Guards were seen on bed till 6-30 next morning. Half an hour was enough to get ready and start on their march towards farfamed Agra fort, raising slogans on the way.

The Tomb Of Kings

Half an hour's walk and there stood before us the giant fort of the Moghuls, reminding us of the military genius and architectural wonders of the India of those days. We engaged a guide to show us all over the place, and we were fortunate to get the very man who had been the guide for Mahatma Gandhi when the latter visited the place five years ago. We entered the Amarsingh gate and here our guide explained to us that before the very eyes of the daring general of Jehangir, the brave Rajput Amarsingh had preferred to risk his life by jumping down from a wall seventy feet high.

Inside the Fort we were shown the magnificent palace of Jodhbai, the Hindu Queen of the great Moghul Emperor Akbar, the first Indian who tried in his own way to solve the Hindu-Muslim question. The glory of Moghul architecture was brought home to us when we passed from one beautiful edifice to another. The Sish Mahal or the palace of mirrors, the Diwan-i-khas, the Diwan-i-am, the Jasmine Tower the Moti Masjid were all beautiful specimens of Moghul art.

After having spent nearly four hours inside the fort, where we went through the underground tunnels and dungeons, we started to see that wonder of the World, the Taj Mahal, nearly a mile away from the Fort. The eternal monument built by Emperor Shah Jehan, to commemorate his love for his wife could be seen from the fort, with its minarets kissing the skies. The intense heat of the mid-day did not stop us from marching along to the great Taj and it took us more than an hour before we had finished looking round this unique gem of Moghul architecture.

Our plan to visit Fatehpur Sikri was frustrated, when on reaching the bus stand, we were informed that the bus service to Sikri had been discontinued. What to do next, where to spend our time till our departure at night was the problem. It was Akbar who came to our rescue. One hour's drive in tongas and "ekkas" and we were at Sikandra, where the great Akbar sleeps in a simple tomb. The third storey of the monument presented a contrast. Built of entire marble as it was, it showed the love of Akbar's son, Jehangir, for pomp, while the rest of the achitecture was constructed by Akbar himself and stood for simplicity.

The tomb of Etemad-ud-Dowlah was visited next. Besides its richly carved marble screens, here for the first time we saw the Jame-Shirazi or the Wine Pot, painted on the walls. What a people? They would not forget wine even in their death.

A night's journey by the Grand Trunk Express from Agra brought us to Bhopal. The Capital of the Nawab presented a fine appearance. We saw the Bhopal Tal, a voluminous store of water, and the Simla Palace of the Nawab, which presented all the extravagant comforts that modern civilisation can afford. Catching the Peshawar Express six hours later we reached Bombay the next morning, a fortnight after we had left the city.

Poona Prospects

While offering our thanks to all those who made our trip to Lucknow possible, I once again offer our grateful thanks to the Volunteer Department of the Reception Committee at Lucknow for enabling us to render service during the Congress Session.

Incidentally, it is worth mentioning that Mr. Shankerrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and now a member of the Congress Working Committee, told me that he intended getting a batch of the National Guards for the Poona Session of the Indian National Congress. Though the Session is to come off within seven months, we are happy at the prospect of being able to train a much bigger batch by that time.

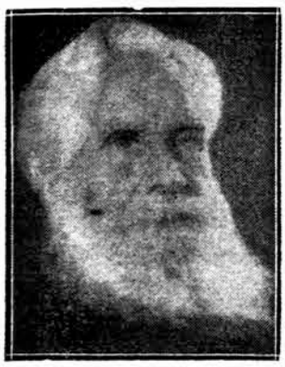
CENTENARY OF PICKWICK PAPERS

(Continued from page 16)

after a few moments' reflection. This is comic poetry. And we are in the scene. We savour the inn's comfortable quiet; the two characters are alive and unique, and the play of their minds and natures are more real than life, because genius has 'fixed' them, to use the term of the photographic developer. This conversation, like Shallow's and Falstaff's in the orchard, is going on yet, and will never cease. The characters are absolute creation, before and above time and place. And it is in this dialogue that we can observe one of the many original twists or turns that Dickens gave to the material of his craft, which was the English language. Any humorous writer of the Dickens period might have spelt "circumvented" with a w, and have "put it down a we." But nobody but Dickens saw—until he pointed out—the humour of "circum-wented" regarded as a "more tenderer word."

Dickens is often dismissed by the solemn young men of to-day as a writer of unsubtle touch; the truth is that nobody has used the English language with more than Dickens's sense of the comic individuality, the living, winking quiddity, of words.

News From Far & Near



Mr. HAVELOCK ELLIS, veteran sociologist, is now in his 77th year.

FALLING HAIR

No General Cure

There is one unhappy subject about which we seldom write—falling hair. Hundreds of women, view their thinning locks with alarm and want to know how they can do something to restore their hair to its former beauty writes Jacqueline Hunt in the "Montreal Gazette."

The cause for falling hair is sometimes difficult to trace. In some cases, of course, it is due to illness or improper care of the hair.

Often thinning hair will respond to good treatment, although there is nothing that will work in all cases. The general health and living habits must be examined. Whenever it is possible, one should go to a scalp specialist for advice and, if necessary, a course of treatment.

For hair that is merely weak simple care, faithfully given, will bring about a noticeable improvement in a few weeks. The hair and scalp must be kept thoroughly clean. Frequent shampoos are advisable in most cases, although when the hair is exceedingly thin and dry it shouldn't be washed oftener than every three weeks.

A hot oil shampoo is also beneficial. Apply the warm olive oil or a special oil to the hair, parting at frequent intervals so that the oil will soak into the scalp. Tie a light towel securely about the head and leave the oil on overnight. Be sure to use enough soap in shampooing to remove all of the oil not absorbed.

Since falling hair has a tendency to look stringy and rough and resents being set into waves or ringlets, it needs extra brushing to overcome the sulky condition. Brushing arouses the circulation and removes the dead hairs. Many women avoid brushing when their hair shows a tendency to fall. This is the worst mistake they could make, because dead hairs remaining in the follicle discourage regrowth. So brush, and brush hard, even though your hair comes out in handfuls.

A good tonic, blended especially to treat this condition, can be used daily at first and then, after there is some improvement, two or three times a week. In cases of extreme dryness a scalp pomade should be used to lubricate the ends of the hair. It should be massaged into the scalp at the crown and around the hairline where the hair tends to fall most rapidly.

Pictures For The Blind

Graphic Arts Now Within Reach Of Sightless

Times have changed since the blind man settled down to make the best of what to people with vision appeared to be a small world; steadily his horizon has broadened as educational methods adapted to his capabilities have been developed. Through trained fingertips he has mastered weaving, reading, typewriting and other normal activities. There are orchestras and dramatic clubs manned by the blind.

Until recently, however, one field of human expression—the graphic arts—seemed to be out of reach of the sightless. Now, by means of raised surfaces, the beauty and significance of paintings, drawings, prints and cartoons will be given to the blind. Through tactile interpretation new pleasures will be theirs.

RAISED OUTLINES.

Pictures for the blind are built out of materials easily recognized, such as sheet rubber, sandpaper, metal foil and leather. Ideas of form are conveyed through raised outlines; perspective through over-lapping mediums used in a composition; and both by the varying textures of component parts of a picture. Subjects lending themselves to allegories and jokes are recommended for the art beginner.

The familiar Jonah legend, as depicted in the new art form, reveals a rubber whale supine on a sandpaper beach. A lone palm tree with straw trunk and rubber leaves rears itself aloft against a glazed paper sea; wrinkles in the paper resemble waves. Jonah, with black silky beard and hair, attired in short brown cloth shift, stands safe and straight beside the whale, whose open jaw has jagged teeth of some metallic material. In another picture, showing a horse and jockey, realistic touches are put on with different kinds of cloth, hair fringe, cement and velour.

An extensive paraphernalia is required for this modern art work. Sharp scissors, stamp tongs, cloth bags of sand or sawdust (as weights for finished compositions when drying); glue, rubber cement, sheet rubber from old inner tubes or bathing caps, cardboard and thin paper—all have their uses. Teeth, hoofs, claws, handles, buttons and ornaments are made of liquid solder, or of gesso.

In the making of pictures, the following method is employed. Several sheets of thin paper, with carbon paper between them, are laid on the cardboard on which the picture is to be built. Outlines of everything to be represented in the composition are drawn. If a human figure is part of it, an outline of the body, as well as the clothes, is made. The resulting paper patterns are pinned on the fabric to be used, and the silhouettes are cut.—"New York Times."

TROUSERS UP OR DOWN

Tailors And Doctors Disagree

A London doctor wants to abolish trouser turn-ups. Tailors are unanimous that the suggestion—not the turn-ups—must be turned down.

"Is it not time," the doctor asks, "that we gave up the fashion? I gave up the permanent turn-ups years ago because I found that they collected miscellaneous filth.

"If the fashion is to continue, the turn-up should be closely stitched."

Never since the Duke of Wellington—who introduced the more modern style after the Peninsular War—was refused admission to Almack's Club for insisting on wearing trousers have tailors had to think twice about the matter.

They told the "News Chronicle" that, on all grounds, the doctor's plea must fail.

Mr. D. L. Mainwaring Evans editor of the "Tailor and Cutter," declares that the turned down trouser is not practical for everyday wear. He says:

"The trouser leg with the plain bottom is apt to become frayed and is not easily repaired without shortening. But the false turn-up can be replaced."

Mr. Douglas Reed a director of Austin Reed, Limited, thinks that it is all a matter of taste. "But," he added, "only a small majority choose to wear the plain trouser leg except on formal occasions."

CHARACTER.

Mr. Anthony Bradley, of Pope and Bradley, Ltd., said: "The tendency in men's dress these days is for too much uniformity. We prefer the turn-up because it serves to emphasise the difference between formal from informal wear.

"The extra weight of the turn-up also ensures that the leg will hang well and adds character to the dress."

£1,010,288 FORTUNE FROM INK

Mr. Michael Stephens, retired ink manufacturer, who died in Portugal in February, has left estate valued at £1,010,288.

Mr. Stephens was the grandson of the founder of the famous ink manufacturing firm, and was its head until it was turned into a public company in 1925, when he retired.

"Does your son stutter?"
"Yes, as badly as ever."
"What a pity, when he wanted to study foreign languages."
"Yes, but he stutters French and Spanish beautifully."

BRITISH DEAN PRAYS FOR HITLER

The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. W. R. Mathews) included Adolf Hitler in his prayers at the service at the Cathedral on March 29.

NOVEL GRACE AT DINNER

"For food and fellowship and the memory of Charles Dickens, thank God."

This was the novel grace pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury at a banquet organised by the Pickwick Centenary Celebration Committee of the Dickens Fellowship.

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CHAPTER II

The Land Of Dacoits

From Ranchi, passing through fifty eight miles of wild and jungle country, we arrived at Hazaribagh. The scenery on the way had been beautiful, the narrow road winding its way through the trees, which in parts resembled a shaded walk in some well planned park. We stayed about ten days in Hazaribagh, receiving much kindness from officials and civilians alike. Our next move was on to Gaya. Joining the Grand Trunk Road at Barhi, we proceeded via Chorparan, where we arrived on the 18th April, 1935.

This celebrated the first anniversary of our tour. We had been one year "on tour". The road from Chorparan to Dobi, was over a hilly tract and was in a most abominable condition. It reminded me very much of the cross country run to Adra, and this—was the Grand Trunk Road! Gaya was reached. Here we were the guests of Mr. Daruwala, a Parsi gentleman, proprietor of the Ripon Hotel, who saw to our every comfort, during our short stay in Gaya. From here our road led through Nawada on to Behar Shariff Owing to the heat, we left Nawada at night, and arrived at Geriak about midnight. Many bullock carts were to be seen parked here, and as we carefully wended our way through them, a voice rang out "Stop", following this order the owner of the voice came forward with a thick stick in his hand. "You can't go any further," he said. I questioned his authority, "I am the village Chowkidar", was the reply and while we were yet conversing, a sleepy constable made his appearance. Amid the sound of our voices a commanding voice demanded to know what all

(Continued from page 11)

this noise was about. "A gentleman in a bullock cart wants to pass," the constable replied; then turning to me said "Sub-Inspector Saheb". I got out of the cart and was rather surprised to find that we had stopped a few feet from the Police Station, the gate of which was hidden from view by the surrounding carts. I spoke to the Sub-Inspector and told him I was proceeding to Bihar Shariff. "Well, Mister" replied the "Sub" in a friendly manner, "If you insist on proceeding I will have to lock you up, by force if necessary, so take my advice and have a good sleep here on the verandah till dawn. This Chowkidar will get you water and attend to your requirements." Yes! I thought it better to peacefully sleep on the verandah of the Police Station than to struggle with this hewhy "Sub" and be made to sleep in the lock-up

So we camped there for the night. Next morning prior to our departure I questioned the "Sub" as to why the police held up all traffic here, and this was his reply: "Between here and Bihar Shariff there is a gang of dacoits, who have been known to cut a cartman's throat for two annas, rob his sacks of grain and his bulls and they burnt his cart to ashes. We are perpetually receiving calls and though we have got six or eight of them, there are still some we cannot get hold of, but we will in time. "The Superintendent has, therefore, ordered all traffic to be stopped here from sunset to sunrise." That was cheerful news.

"Halt!"

Six miles away from Geriak is a village, near a river, and after crossing the bridge we entered the village, all peaceful and calm. We had nearly passed through the village, when, suddenly, a man of robust stature came running out on the road from a hut and standing in front of the cart ordered us to "Halt." I looked at him, he certainly was no policeman. "What have you in your cart, take it out, I want to see it," he ordered, and, I promptly told him to "Go to h—l?"

To grapple with him would be more than useless, he was twice my size and weight and undoubtedly had many friends near at hand to render him assistance, if necessary. I thought for a moment, my position in the cart was safest, so I just drove "Buster" at him. This hulk of humanity sidestepped. "Stop! I told you!" he screamed in rage and laid hold of the driving rope. His hand hardly gripped the rope when the stock of my whip landed with a stunning crack on his wrist! With a cry of pain he withdrew his hand. It gave me the chance I wanted ,a sharp dig and "Buster" and the cart passed him!

Still holding his wrist, he poured forth his blessing, and, all that he would like to do with me. Without troubling to reply or even thanking him, I just kept "Buster" going and very soon had left the village far behind, another four miles, and we would be safe in Bihar Shariff. About mid-day we arrived at this town, sweltering and dusty under the noon sun. We made our way to the Central Police Station, where we were very cordially treated by the Superintendent who was there on tour, and his subordinates. The Superintendent questioned me as to how I had fared from Gaya. I narrated to him the incident of the village six miles back, where I had been accosted. Without any delay, orders were passed and, I can only guess, that the "human hulk" has probably found more useful employment, somewhere in Bihar in a big Government concern.

A Sleepy "WalkOut"

The Superintendent advised me not to travel by night in those areas as they were full of dacoits, who naturally were very active under cover of darkness. In many parts of Bihar, village Chowkidars were sent with us, to see us safely to the next village. I cannot help but say that the Police here have their work cut out and no flinching either. They are courteous and very helpful to travellers. A rather interesting incident took place at Bihar Shariff. We had been given the office room at the Police Station to rest in, cots and iced water supplied, and a coolie to pull the fan while we had an afternoon nap. We were just falling asleep, when in walks somebody, in semi-uniform, pushes the table nearly on to us, orders his cot to be dumped directly under the fan, and without ado, off comes his coat and,—off came his Khaki shorts. This was a bit thick, especially as my wife was in the room. We, of course, immediately did a "Walk Out" on him with all our belongings and baked in the sun, proceeding to the Traveller's Bungalow two miles away.

That evening the Circle and Sub-Inspectors called and questioned me as to what had happened and why I had left the Police Station, was I not comfortable? Had anything gone wrong? I told him, what had gone wrong. Ho! Ho! I thought I could swear hard enough, but I had to admit defeat. "Why did you not come to my quarters at once and tell me?" blustered the "Circle" beside himself with rage, I would have kicked him out like a dog. I will complain to the Superintendent, it was by his orders you and your wife were accommodated there and his stenotypist has no d—n right to enter that office and behave in such a disgusting manner." The Stenotypist, an Indian Christian, got more than he bargained for, and I was glad I was not in his shoes.

(To be continued on Sunday next)

STUDENTS VOTE "SANCTIONS" AGAINST ITALY

Model "League Of Nations" Asks Equal Trade Chances For All Nations In Mandated Territories

More than 200 students, representing twenty-nine colleges in the Middle Atlantic States, closed their two-day experiment at Vassar College on March 7 in the conduct of a model "League of Nations." It was undertaken to discover if they could formulate a more effectual system of co-operation than the League itself has so far devised, writes staff correspondent of the "New York Times."

To duplicate the working conditions of Geneva, each college delegation adopted the essential attitude of a member nation, and all twenty-nine colleges were expected to maintain these attitudes consistently throughout the session.

When the result of two days of committee work was placed before the final plenary session of the model league assembly on March 7, the student "league" president, Bailey K. Young of Columbia University, representing Greece, explained for the last time that "we must attain as complete unanimity as possible without compromising the essential position taken by any delegation."

The delegates, however, voted large improvements in the present world organisation, proposed revisions of the covenant of the league and removed previous league resolutions which stood in the way.

ITALY "LEAVES" THE LEAGUE.

In a final drive to establish peace, they voted oil and steel sanctions against Italy, with penalties likewise against nations which failed to conform to them. Italy, represented by Syracuse, thereupon left the league with its delegates noisily thumping on benches while a few hisses were contributed by the other student-delegates to complete the scene.

Professor Howard B. Calderwood of the University of Michigan, who closed the sessions by awarding prizes and commenting on the performance of the "assembly," said that it had been well prepared, but that the delegates had begun to forget the attitudes required by their adopted national roles and had fallen back too much into their own native beliefs toward the end.

The criticism did not seem to bother the assembled students, however, since most of them seemed tired after two days of debate.

A committee on technical assistance, headed by Dale Adkins of Haverford, representing Austria, and Dennis J. Lividas of Hamilton representing Denmark, produced a long report for the administration of social and economic guidance when requested by underdeveloped countries.

A committee on the redistribution of raw materials, headed by Miss Nolan, representing Great Britain, and by Philip Arnow of New York University (University Heights division), representing Spain, renewed the standard League expressions in favour of currency stabilization, removal of export and import restrictions and the progressive lowering of trade barriers. Another economic conference was recommended.

The major improvement proposed by this committee involved the amendment of the covenant of the League of Nations to include a guarantee of equal trade opportunity for all nations in mandated territory. It was suggested in the hope that the "open door," which seemed remote among sovereign powers, might at least be established among dependancies. And even this hope was characterized by Mr. Arnow as "radical in character."

NEXT "ASSEMBLY" AT CORNELL

The most attention was concentrated upon the action of the Committee on Sanctions, headed by William Duvel of Lafayette, representing Norway, and by Mildred Raphael of New York University (Washington Square division), representing Afghanistan.

Earlier in the day a continuation committee to decide upon next year's model "Assembly" was elected by the student chairmen of the twenty-nine delegations and their accompanying faculty advisers. It accepted the Cornell invitation for 1937.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

American Surgeons' Conference ... Memorial Hospital Expert Speaks ... Beware Of Black Moles ... Treatment Of Choice In Cancer Of The Uterus ... Wertheim Operation v. Irradiation

(By: Observateur)

The proceedings of the recent Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons at San Francisco demonstrate how valuable could be the results of a close and intelligent co-operation between different branches of specialisation covering the whole field of investigators and therapists clinicians, pathologists, surgeons and radiologists although as Dr. D. C. Balfour said in his presidential inaugural address "surgeons of all countries have added to knowledge of disease in its various stages, and the ready availability of reports of observations made the world over has placed the present era in surgery in so distinguished a position."

LIAISON THERAPY.

Specially noteworthy has been the cancer symposium that was organised by the Congress and to which Dr. Frank E. Adair of the famous Memorial Hospital of New York and his confreres' made a valuable contribution in so far as their papers embody a summary of latest results in cancer therapy. Striking the golden mean between the prepossessions respectively of the surgeons and the radiologists, he asserts that "those who employ both methods are convinced that irradiation in one form or another has gradually extended its field of usefulness while the surgical lines are a little narrower and more cleanly cut" adding however, "but all now agree that definite types of cancer are preferably treated by surgery; certain types by irradiation; while other types are better treated by a combination of both surgery and irradiation." These two branches of therapy, in fact, offer a 'liaison' interaction in regard to the therapeutic value of each and could be used with the best results when cancer is attacked with the kind of clinico-therapeutic organisation described in the symposium by a member of the Hollywood Hospital. Unfortunately a diagnostic clinic of such a type must remain an ideal that might not be easily accessible.

CANCER FROM MOLES.

The famous cancer specialist primarily discusses in his paper the results he obtained in the 400 cases of melanoma which is regarded as the most malignant tumour. Like many other forms of cancer, its beginning is apparently too trivial and harmless to lead to any suspicion although given susceptibility which, according to several authorities, is the most important factor in the incidence of cancer generally, it eventually evolves into a high degree of malignancy. A common black or brown mole usually neglected as a 'birth mark' or a congenital lesion possesses the fatal potentialities of cancer. To quote Dr. Adair:

> The frequency of pigmented moles is generally underestimated. In a careful survey of over 300 people, Pack has found that the average person has at least 20 pigmented moles. Last winter I heard the chairman of an important cancer committee state before a large lay audience that one should have every mole on the body removed. It is obvious that he was not very familiar with the common problems which present themselves to the clinician. As the average person has about 20 pigmented moles, if he has reached the age of 40, there must be some common sense rule developed to guide us. Such a rule would be the following: 'Leave the brown moles alone: be concerned only with those which definitely contain black pigment.

TREATMENT OF CHOICE.

Another contribution to the symposium that raises the question of the treatment of choice between hysterectomy (surgical removal) and radiation in fundus cancer (uterus), a type predominant amongst women patients supplemented in the majority of cases by cancer of the breast, is by Dr. Alson R. Kilgore who cites analyses of investigations accepted by the Cancer Commission in support of the thesis that clinical experience favours hysterectomy with pre-operative radiation. Such a thesis could be based on, and supported by, the conditions of inaccessibility to a high level of technique and skill associated with a radiological centre of the English European or Memorial Hospital standard and would appear to be untenable in the face of data placed in our possession. This form of cancer claims a very high mortality the annual figure for the United Kingdom averaging as high as 5,000. The surgical operation was first devised by Wertheim in 1898 and is known after him. Whatever justification may have existed for taking resort to it in the days before the various centres and notably the Institut de Paris under Regaud and Lacassagne perfected both the gradation of tumours and the technique of radiation, it has been abandoned because (1) of the high mortality the incidence of which is out of the question in radiation therapy, and (2) of the percentage of inoperability which has been as high as 90 per cent at Cardiff and 88 per to 93 per cent at London. Even, accordingly to the figures reported in the 'Lancet' by Victor Bonney a highly skilled surgeon who has specialised in this operation, the five-year absolute cure does not exceed between 19 per cent and 28 per cent and its use is favoured in important clinics only in the case of the adenocarcinoma, a rare condition confined to 3 per cent out of the total number, or where radium fails or in certain abnormal conditions.

(NOTE: The symposium referred to in this series of articles has been reported in the February number of 'Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics' published in Chicago, U.S.A.).

"TEST TUBE" BABIES AGAIN!

Harvard Scientist Claims To Have Solved Problem Of Artificial Birth

An American scientist, Dr. Gregory Pincus, of the Biological Institute, Harvard University, has performed an amazing feat.

He has solved the problem of artificial birth.

In other words, he has created life in a test tube, writes the New York correspondent of "The Sunday Express."

His experiments have been carried out with rabbits, but he—and many of his fellow scientists—are convinced that the same results can be achieved with human beings.

At first he began with test-tube fertilisation, a process which does not exclude the participation of the male.

Then he had a brain wave.

"Why not try purely artificial fertilisation!"

He divides the process into two stages.

First, he electrically stimulated a nerve in the neak of the female which caused the release of Harmone Prolan A from the pituitary gland.

(The same effect was also achieved by injections of the Prolan A.)

Then the egg cell, stimulated by the release of Prolan A, was removed and placed in a strong salt solution.

Alternatively it was heated to 113 deg. Fahrenheit.

TRANSPLANTED

The fertilised egg cell was then "planted" in another female rabbit, where it was found that it developed normally.

None of the artificially fertilised egg cells produced males.

The process, therefore if applied to human beings, would in the belief of the scientists, mean eventually—and in not so long a time—a world populated entirely by women.

Scientists here are discussing possible developments of this discovery They believe that motherhood could be made safe for women who otherwise would be unable to undergo the ordeal of child bearing.

They believe that the whole process of gestation and birth could be shortened in an amazing manner.

CHARACTERISTICS

Women of delicate constitution would be able to arrange for the transplantation of their embryonic children to healthier women.

The transplanted child would inherit all the characteristics of its real mother, and none of those of the woman who "fostered" it before birth. It would be wholly the real mother's child.

EYES FROM DEAD GRAFTED ON THE BLIND

Science's triumph over blindness by the grafting of corneas of eyes from the dead to the living is revealed by Professor V. P. Filatov, director of the eye clinic of Odessa, who is visiting Moscow, says the "News Chronicle."

This process will be one of the most important tasks of a new ophthalmic institute at Odessa.

Last year 250 such grafting operations were performed, and in 100 of these cases the eyes from dead bodies were used.

Many of the patients in these cases are now able to read and work without handicap.—British United Press.

THOUGHT TRAP.

By means of a "thought trap" scientists of Illinois University have been able to witness in the brain of an animal the ebb and flow of consciousness that force as mysterious as life itself, wires the "News Chronicle" New York Correspondent.

When the animal was conscious, an electrical current two to three millionths of an ampere was observed in a galvonometer to flow from the nerve to the brain.

When the animal was under anaesthetics the current flowed in the reverse direction.

The tests were conducted by placing one electrode on the cerebral corter and the other on the exposed sciatic nerve.

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This is one of those stories which might well begin with "Once Upon a time there was a Science teacher." But this teacher is still among the living, and the experiment on which he embarked almost 10 years ago, is still going on. He calls it "looking into the laboratory of life." And he insists that what he notes here is more fascinating and many times more puzzling, than all the experiments in those other laboratories where the Scientists study microbes and bacteria.....

For more than 20 years, this teacher saw thousands of young men come into his classroom, and leave it for the broad highway of Life. One day he reached for his records, and discovered that many years had passed since thousands of young men had come and gone. And he was intrigued by the notion of finding out what had become of them.

In his classroom, there were no great differences between them. Most of their characteristics and habits were the same. Some were a bit more alert than others; some more studious. But the differences were small—and before he embarked on his test he expected to find that Life itself had made but little difference between them.

But when his experiment was over, the teacher was puzzled and confused. He found some men very successful, and others hopeless failures. Some were growing and others were simply growing older. Some were set on a course, and others were drifting. And the one discovery which surprised him more than all others was the realization that those things we call talent, or ability, or even genius, had but little to do with the stations in which he found those men.

And when it was over the teacher wrote at the end of his experiment:

"There seems to be but little difference between men. But this little seems to make the difference. All men seem endowed with the larger qualities of Life. But some possess the single extra heartbeat which often spells the difference between success and failure. There is no thread in life so narrow as the one which divides men—which separates those who win from those who lose. And often those which we call the 'little things'; the extra hour; the extra call; the ability other men have surrendered—these make to hold out perhaps a single day after the real difference in men.

Elsewhere another man wrote: "The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant is Energy—Invincible Determination—a purpose once fixed—and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged creature A Man without it."

* * * *

YOUR LETTERS.

A postman's life is very exciting business. A mail runner may have to travel on foot quite alone 25 or 30 miles a day through dense jungle, and all sorts of mishaps may befall him there.

Last year five postmen were wounded in defending their precious burdens from robbers. Four others were drowned, three in crossing rivers and the fourth in trying to overtake a boat. Worst of all, three were killed by tigers.

All these risks are faced by these devoted men in trying to deliver anywhere and everywhere parcels and letters, or even just this paper bearing only a three pies stamp.

* * * *

RABBIT'S LIBERTY.

A little wild rabbit was found in a wood and taken home by the people who found it. They placed it in a wired-in enclosure, and it became very happy with its new friends.

One day another rabbit came to the garden and made friends with the one that had been tamed. For several days the stranger appeared about the place.

Then the tame rabbit could not be found, and neither of them was seen again. But there was a hole inside the enclosure and another outside a little distance away. The rabbit's instinct for burrowing had given it its freedom.

* * * *

HENRY THE HEDGEHOG.

All hedgehogs are conceited and ignorant, but Henry was beyond a joke. He didn't merely think he had the perfect prickles he thought that nowhere else in the world was there anything with prickles at all.

Henry did himself so well all through the summer on beetles, slugs, snails, worms, and frogs that when the time came for him to go into winter quarters he was as round as a barrel. This was useful, for his cold-weather residence was at the bottom of a bank, under a drift of withered leaves. Down the bank rolled Henry towards the middle of autumn, and he stayed under the leaves until spring had really come. Henry hated the cold.

Generally he slept dreamlessly the winter through. But one winter a strange thing befell him. He had a nightmare. As Henry's sleep was a matter of six months or more, the nightmare must have lasted quite a fortnight.

He dreamt that he rolled away from the bracken, away from the hedges and fields he knew, along to the seashore. Even then he didn't stop, but rolled on and was borne a great distance by a wave that seemed to be chuckling as it pushed him along. He tried to discover the reason for all this merriment, but the courage was knocked out of him by the most terrifying thing he had ever seen.

It was so very like himself—that was the worst of it. It was a fish, of course, but it had spines like his own, and it could do all of his tricks better than he could. For instance, it came to the surface, gulped in a quantity of air, distended itself into a balloon, and turned upside down in the water, floating back downwards, quills up. When it wanted to sink again, it let the air out with a rush and was gone. So was Henry!

He rolled on, palpitating, and landed eventually on the coast of a sandy desert.

In his path was something low and round, that showed nothing but daggers and spears. Compared with them, Henry's prickles were no more than the hairs on a caterpillar. He gaped at it, and thought it was the back of some huge spiny beast sitting humped and alone in the sand—waiting for Henry. He was so frightened that he woke up!

I wish I could add that next spring a very humble hedgehog came trundling out of the bracken with a few dead leaves impelled upon his coat. But I can't. "Nothing but a dream," he grunted. "Indigestion. Too many beetles."

So he never got to hear about the globe-fish and the desert meloncactus and the many, many things in the wide world that could have pricked him to pulp. He went padding along with his nose in the air, and at last a gipsy caught him and roasted him for supper.

—Sent by Sis. Rosa Fernandes.

* * * *

"MAKE IT DAY."

Make it a day, piece all Life's things together. Happiness, tragedy, whatever comes your way. Friendships, hardships, struggling against the weather, deal with it all, my friend, and make it a day.

Make it a day, and make it worth the living, even though things have not gone all your way. Take Life's hard blows and don't get tired of giving. Help all you can, and make it a day.

Make it a day, and should your health forsake you, keep up your heart and don't forget to pray. Often a spell of illness can remake you, so bear it the best you can, and make it a day.

Make it a day, experience lies before you; you are the Moulder, Life is but the Clay. Don't let the task overwhelm or flaw you, shape something out of Life and make it a day.

Make it a day, whatever may beset you, just do the best you can, go the right way. So that our Lord, Who will never forget you, will bless you and help you and—Make it a Day. J. M.

* * * *

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing leave behind us.
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

—W. LONGFELLOW.

Our dear Motherland—India has always been placing virtuous and wise Children in her lap, who have been giving glory to Her, and whose lives are the models and patters to be followed. —Lives of brave and true men and women of the old remind us their virtuous deeds and set an example to the modern world by their practical behaviour. Shri Ramchandra has kept before us his virtue of obedience and bravery. Shri Sita's example tells every one the superiority of her purity.

So in the present day also our India has great men and women, who are shining like bright stars and are telling us the path of purity and prosperity.

Mahatma Gandhi is one of those pure guides, who shines like a bright moon amidst many stars into the political sphere of the world in general and India in particular. He realised that with the co-operation and co-ordination of Hindus and Mahomedans, it was inevitable India would be free. And then he took up the question of untouchability and tried to annex untouchables who had all this time been hated ridiculed, taunted and injured by the caste Hindus, even though they form the part and parcel of Hinduism. To this work of nobility he has devoted his life and de-

MERRY MIRTH AT PALI HILLS!

The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association had a jolly picnic at Pali Hills on April 5. Here they are in the shade of trees, enjoying their refreshments.

The kiddies at play under the guidance of Shrimati Dhanu Behn.

Yet another group at play under the guidance of Mr. M. J. Parmar.

termined to get the untouchables, same rights and previleges.
—Sent by Bro Gridhar B. Bhatia.

* * * *

THE FLY

One day as Prem was dressing his hair before the mirror, his eyes fell on a fly, which came and sat there. He at once stretched his hand and caught the fly.

The fly pleaded for its life and said, "Leave me, please."

Prem replied, "No, I will never do that."

The fly said, You are breaking my wings and legs ..... It pains me very much.

But the cruel Prem replied," "What of that! What is the value of a fly?"

She replied, "Prem! I am very valuable. What I can do, you will never be able to do."

Prem asked, "What?"

The fly replied, "I can walk on the roof."

Prem said, "Let me see how you walk."

And he released the fly from his hand. The fly climbed the wall and reached the roof.

Prem asked, "That's all?"

The fly replied, "No, I can walk on the roof with my head down."

Prem said, "Let me see."

And the fly began to move down the roof.

Prem asked amazingly, "How do you do this?"

The fly replied, "On account of my small feet. With them I hold firm to the roof."

Prem said, "It is nothing!"

The fly replied, "It is not so. I can do more, and I am doing much more. In heat, if my sisters and I had not been here, you would have fallen ill. In heat we eat up the poison, produced from the air. If we were not to do this, your mother, father, brothers, and sisters all would fall ill."

Prem asked in wonder," What! Is it all true?"

"Yes," the fly replied," and this, too, is true that you are a bad boy."

"No, no," Prem retorted, "you are making a mistake. I am not a bad boy: I never tell lie: I never say anything which is not true."

The fly explained, "You are a bad boy for this: Yesterday you caught my sister and broke her wings and rendered her legs useless. Flies have got life. Do you think, they do not feel any pain?"

Prem replied slowly, "I did not know that before. But hereafter I will never do this, nor will I harm any fly, nor catch you again."

Had he however tried to catch this fly again, he would not have been successful, because the fly flew away.

—Sent by Bro. Khemo K. Mahtani.

Shri. Kashi Behn Parmar, who takes much interest in the Children's association activities at Khar.

* * * *

QUESTIONS

1. What are the five largest cities of the world?
2. What is the largest island in the world?
3. What are the three largest oceans in the world?
4. What is the average depth of oceans and seas?
5. How fast does light travel?
6. How far is the earth from the sun?
7. How fast does sound travel?
8. What bird can fly backwards?
9. When were numbers first used?
10. What are the six great races of mankind?

* * * *

Answers.

(1) London, New York, Tokio, Berlin and Chicago. (2) Greenland (3) Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. (4) Two to two and one-half miles. (5) 186,000 miles per second. (6) 93 million miles, (7) About 115 miles per second. (8) The Humming bird. (9) In Egypt as early as 2,000 B.C. (10) Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, Malayan, Semetic and Red Indian.

—Sent by Bro. Nathamel Davey.

* * * *

RIDDLES

1. What is it the selfish boy gives away, the poor man has, and the rich man wants?
2. Why is selfish man like the letter P?
3. Why is a dog catching his tail like a good housekeeper?
4. What do you always do before you get out of a car?
5. What is the tirade of the sun?
6. When is a hat not a hat?
7. Why is a mouse like a haystack?
8. What is a difference between a dancer and a duck?

Answers.

(1) Nothing. (2) Because he is the first in pity and the last in help. (3) Because he makes both ends meet. (4) Go into it, of course. (5) A tanner. (6) When it becomes a little girl. (7) Because the cattle eat it. (8) One goes quick on her legs and the other goes quack on her legs.

—Send by Bro. Edward Solomon.

"Cat" catching the "Mouse" was one of the games played by the picnickers under the guidance of Mr. Prabhu Bhai.

* * * *

REPLIES

Further names of those who have joined Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, will appear in the next issue.

Bro. Rewo Krpalani (Hyderabad): As desired by you, the form has been despatched to you. When you return it duly filled in together with the necessary fees we shall be glad to enrol you.

Bro. R. C. Kale (Nasik): Your letter has been duly forwarded to Manager, "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, for compliance. He shall be glad to send the journal to the address sent by you on receipt of the subscription.

Sis. S. D. Sthalekar (Gamdevi): I have forwarded your letter to the Manager, "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper, for compliance. You will be receiving the journal by V. P. P. as desired by you shortly.

Sis. A. Solomon (Dadar): Could it be possible for you to see our Khar Branch President, Shrimati Urmila Mehta any Sunday morning and discuss with her the possibilities of starting a centre at Dadar?

Mr. Lall Chand Narang (Gojra): Full information and enrolment forms of the Children's Association have been forwarded to you. One can get pen-friends through us only after he has been duly enrolled in the Association. You will get a specimen copy of "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper, directly from the Manager.

Sis. Monika Mukerji (Laxmipuri): As desired by you, we have despatched to your address full particulars about Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association.

Bro. Fakirchand Nandlal (Varangaon): Your eight annas as fee for enrolment in the Children's Association as a companion have been duly received by us. But you will be enrolled only after you have filled up the form, which is being despatched to you. When you return it, we shall be glad to send you the enrolment Certificate.

Bro. Gopinath Nayar (Kottayam): We have despatched to you full particulars of the Children's Association. After you have been duly enrolled, we shall be glad to get you an American pen-friend. It shall be a pleasure to know the activities of the All-Kerala Young Folks League.

Bro. Edward S. Davey (Umerkhadi): I received your letter too late for being able to reply in the issue of 19th last. You see, I have to give copy in the press one week earlier for publication. I hope your examination is over and you have written to your American friend. I am glad you were not disappointed in not getting the prize: That is the spirit which is sure to get you lots of prizes by and bye.

* * * *

SHORT NOTES

Our young contributors are requested to please write on one side only of the paper. We shall be glad to publish any articles sent by or for children. But the children-writers must note that their attempts require lots of corrections and cannot be published all at once. They must await their turn.

I must also make it clear that some articles sent for "Pushpa" have to be published in this "Corner," similarly some articles sent for this "Corner" are published in the "Pushpa." That all depends on the suitability of articles.

Members, Companions and Associates of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association are growing in number day by day. Why is it that you have not yet joined the Association. Just ask yourself?—And ask your friends too.

If you want full particulars of the Association, please send for them, stating your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all your communications directly to:—

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All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
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THE FIRST LESSON.
—Photo V. R. Ranadive

When the baby smile, the whole world smiles.
—Photo by M. V. Bole.

MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI: A Study

in India; also more tenacious fighters. But Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is unrivalled in the charm of his presentation of a case. He is suave; he is supple. He has no use for minatory tactics which are sometimes adopted by professional wranglers. He not so much argues as weaves some strange Oriental spell. Each fact is thrown in its proper place; emphasis is laid where it is due; and the relevant case law is cunningly fitted into his exposition. He deprecates repetition, and gives little or no chance for interruption which, if and when it comes, never ruffles his tenor or temper. His ingratiating manner precludes the possibility of a 'breeze' in Court. Not that he has the artfulness of a courtier. He has all along maintained an independence which nevertheless he will not suffer to sink into mere intransigence. In his long career as a lawyer only once has he got into a dead alley with a Judge. That was when he represented the Bardoli peasants before the Broomfield inquiry. Mr. Desai's able interpretation of the law did not have any effect on the presiding officer. He, therefore, withdrew from the case, to the regret of that officer himself who expressed it with becoming courtesy. That is the way of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. He will not nag.

IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

It was hardly ever expected that this mild-mannered advocate with a penchant for 'sweetness and light' and commanding a splendid practice, would rally to the Congress. Few or none know the exact reason for his belated decision to serve under the hazardous banner of Mahatma Gandhi, a decision which has hitherto remained one of the unsolved riddles of Indian politics. Nor can it be explained as an immediate response to the 'call' of Gandhiji which has had so hypnotic an influence on several of his countrymen, for during the tense time of non-co-operation, when the Mahatma's political method of Passive Resistance had the added attraction of novelty, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai refused to be drawn into it. There is one circumstance, however, which perhaps throws some light on his conversion from a woe-begone Moderate' to an ardent Congressman. I have already stated that his birth-place was not far from Bardoli, the storm-centre of Satyagraha. The heroic and almost unanimous reaction of the poor peasants of Bardoli to Gandhiji's campaign of Civil Disobedience of which Mr. Desai gained detailed knowledge as their counsel at the Broomfield inquiry, might have struck a sympathetic chord in his heart. Yet he hovered hesitatingly till the death of the great Pundit Motilal Nehru left a void in leadership. The die was now cast, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, stimulated by patriotism and ambition, stepped forward to fill the bill.

It was a courageous resolve that showed his self-confidence. He felt sure that with one colossal stride he could overstep the intermediate and usually indispensable stages of political probation, and conduct himself without much ado to the seat of the mighty. Save for a brief spell of activity in the War time agitation of Home Rule for India, Mr. Desai, amid his professional pre-occupation, had given a wide berth to politics. He was never in any legislature except perhaps for the short time when, as Acting Advocate-General, he was ex-officio

(Continued from page 1)

member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Despite this heavy handicap, he has instantaneously made good as a parliamentarian and party leader. The leadership of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, which also means, though not invariably the leadership of the Opposition, is fraught with peculiar difficulties. For one thing, it is a role of perpetual opposition against an irremovable executive. Unlike Prince Rupert who never rode except to victory or to a fall, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly is very prone to a fall in the esteem of his own impatient followers when they have outlived the intoxication of a general election. After some preliminary skirmishes and a few spectacular triumphs, the joy of leadership begins to pall. Pundit Motilal Nehru used to stage dramatic 'walk-outs' by way of sustaining popular interest in advanced politics, and eventually threw up the coveted mantle. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is new to the job, and for the moment is in fine fettle. One cannot say whether he will get tired of it after 'beating in the void his luminous wings in vain.'

IN THE ASSEMBLY

His debut in the Assembly was watched with keen interest. Among distinguished visitors who thronged the galleries of the House were two past Presidents of the Congress who had travelled long distances to hear Mr. Bhulabhai speak with the authentic voice of the Swaraj Party. And he did come up to the scratch. Mr. Desai is both a rhetorician and a debater. Ideas so teem in his pullulating brain and he has such facility of expression, that he is a little too quick to win the applause of his own listening admirers. He is not verbose, but dexterous. A member refers to the vexed question of the communal scramble in India as an argument against self-government. 'Acquisition before distribution., retorts Mr. Desai, and the phrase catches though Mr. Jinnah, the Muslim leader, tries a potent prophylactic. He has an admirable adaptability. He took to public speaking late in life, and yet has conspicuously succeeded in the art. So finished an orator as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has paid a striking tribute to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's eloquence. Nevertheless, speech is not the 'fibre of his being'. He is not too eager to indulge in it, but uses it with restraint to promote his larger purposes.

"How does Mr. Bhulabhai Desai compare with Pundit Motilal Nehru?', is a familiar question in India. Now, I do not agree that comparisons are always odious. On the other hand, they are necessary for an adequate personal appraisement. Pundit Motilal Nehru had a great political reputation even before he became the leader of the Swarajists. He was a former President of the Congress, was master of the white-marbled and famous 'Anand Bhawan', and, above and beyond these, was father of his only son Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru, then a portent looming large on the Indian horizon. Round the senior Nehru's name had gathered many a legend which was current in the country and had made him out to be a nonpareil of a man. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai did not have these advantages of tradition which has a peculiar importance in caste-ridden India. Although as a lawyer he is the more palmary of the two, in politics he was a 'novus homo' at the time he assumed the high command of the parliamentary section of Congress. In debates Mr. Nehru was a sort of sledge-hamer; Mr. Desai is like a chammois that leaps from crag to crag with ease and rapidity. Mr. Desai is a better public speaker than Mr. Nehru was, but the latter had a sense of humour which is wanting in the former. Mr. Nehru had the compensating merit of being a more vigorous penman than his successor. The most obvious difference between them is in respect of that indefinable something called personality. Motilal Nehru was a study in conscious power. He had the hauteur of a hidalgo. "To govern men", said Disraeli, "you must either be superior to them or despise them". Pundit Motilal Nehru seemed to have done both. A well-known newspaper once called him the proudest man in India, and he quoted the remark with approval. His enormous jaw was a kind of royal proclamation that he meant to rule as well as to reign. He exacted implicit obedience, and took prompt disciplinary action against the recalcitrants of his own Party. He nearly finished so prominent a colleague as Lala Lajpat Rai in a famous and furibund controversy on party allegiance, which was only closed by a moving appeal of the Mahatma to the disputants to desist. Mr. Desai's manner is quite different. His circulating smile is a welcome sign of his agreeable urbanity. He has tact. He works in closer co-operation with Mr. Jinnah and his group in Assembly than Mr. Motilal Nehru ever did, and has kept his own party in a better trim for team work. He enjoys a larger measure of popularity, especially among Britishers This is the more worthy of note inasmuch as he is rather indifferent to the gentle art of personal advertisement. He does not cultivate a good Press, whereas Mr. Motilal Nehru owned newspapers and spent a fortune on them.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is one of the three most important men in the Congress, and the most important of them in India by reason of his position as the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board. It is, however, true that he does not make a strong mass appeal. His name has never been mentioned for the Presidentship of the Congress. He has not that driving power required for a popular leader. Despite his label he is a man of moderation and is subject to a double enfilade. His label exposes him to the attacks of the Liberals whom he does not spare, and his moderation is anathema to the Socialists He seems to have taken pains to study the Socialist case, and has gone so far as to admit in the Assembly that he has read Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Capitalism and Socialism". But he is not convinced of the practicability of Socialism of even the Shavian or Fabian variety. He has all a lawyer's distrust of rose-coloured visions. Sometimes his merely professional outlook puts him in strange predicaments. He stands and strives for Swaraj; yet he has been discovered to have advised the Indian Princes to insist on stiffer "safeguards" to be embodied in the Constitution Act! Indeed he looked like a person who tried to walk in opposite directions. Mr. Desai, of course, offered an explanation which, to say the least, did not explain.

A REFINED FACE

He is a trifle below medium height, has a brown complexion, and a handsome appearance. His smooth hair is turned completely gray, and his erstwhile clipped moustache is now a thing of his buried past. He has a round refined face with a chiselled chin that is divided into two by a deep dimple. He has a fine clear voice which adds to the charm of his speech. No sooner had he taken the oath as Member of the Assembly than he fascinated the House by his silvery tone. He is courteous and dignified, and his manners are distinguished by a natural grace. Not exactly a highbrow, he has yet an air of reserve. He dislikes ostentation, and has never been a Sybarite even before he came under the austere influence of Gandhiji. He enjoys the especial esteem of the Mahatma who has made considerable changes in his own political programme to suit the taste of his new friend and follower to whom is due the revival in its present form of the Swarajist attack in the legislatures. Gandhiji also acts, with his characteristic astuteness, as a useful buffer between Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the candid socialist, and Mr. Desai who is the sheet-anchor of the capitalists who contribute to the funds of the Congress. Whether Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will accept office or not in the new era, his sanity will be invaluable in the distracted counsels of Congress. The political future of India is to a large extent bound up with him. And I hope he will toe the mark.—"Hindustan Roview."

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for Bombay which corroborate this statement and I think in seaport towns like this it is now wiser to initiate measures of combat at once rather than spend energy and money in solving such academical riddles as statistical data of the prevalence of the disease which are seldom accurate in the case of a social evil disseminated alike in all classes and ranks of people.

Measures To Combat

The chief methods employed in combating Venereal Diseases are "Professional Education, Prophylactic and Curative Treatment, Public Enlightenment and Social Service". It is absolutely necessary that all these should be combined and worked in a strategic co-ordination of socio-medical measures. It seems to me that a great part of our efforts is wasted when we deal with the problem of Venereal Diseases only from a medical point of view and overlook its social side as a problem of life and conduct.

In Bombay, professional medical education of under-and-post-graduates in the subject of Venereal diseases is receiving attention but I am afraid this medical education only profits the present generation and leaves a large number of older practitioners in the field without much knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. I would suggest "intensive one week" courses, for these practitioners or what is better, once or twice a year, a combined V. D. refresher week" in all city clinics dealing with this disease. This latter suggestion may be better carried out by the Bombay Hygiene Council drawing up a programme and distributing it in parts to the different clinics.

I am of the opinion that in the training of allied medical services such as Midwives, Nurses and Health Visitors a knowledge of Venereal Diseases in their social and medical implications is very

(Continued from page 6)

essential. This training is included in the syllabus of examination by the General Nursing Council of England and similar organisations in other countries. The Central Midwives Board of Great Britain has recently added a compulsory examination in Venereal Diseases. A Nurse, a Midwife, or a Health Visitor is always in a privileged position with regard to a patient. While, therefore, an adequate knowledge of the subject will materially help her in educating people, I venture to say that an imperfect knowledge of true facts may actually make her a public menace.

The task of the social worker to-day whether in connection with the emotional needs of childhood, or young people, with work in the Police Court, with cases of sex delinquency or difficulty, or with various youth movements directed towards the healthful recreation and training of the adolescent, requires a general knowledge of human biology, psychology, and physiology and some knowledge of the emotional needs of childwood. Our present system of education very rarely includes any teaching of the biological sciences. The knowledge of these is essential to the wise handling of social problems, whether they lie in the field of public health or in voluntary social service. It is therefore urged that in the training of social workers an adequate grounding in the scientific basis of social hygiene should be included. This would cover an elementary course on general and human Biology, Physiology and Psychology.

Clinic Needed

It is essential that ample facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases should be provided in large cities, towns and villages. In Bombay, both Government and Municipality are doing their best in this respect. I am of the opinion that in treating Venereal Diseases the fulfilment of the following conditions is essential for the ultimate success of treatment:

1. That V. D. clinics should be opened twice a day morning and evening to facilitate attendance in a long drawn disease.

2. That all such clinics should have, where possible, male, female and childrens' departments working in concert.

3. A Health Visitor should be attached to every clinic for the purpose of following up work and to trace infections in a family. For example if the husband is attending the clinic the visitor must trace the wife and children and bring them for treatment if necessary It seems to me that much effort is wasted and a vicious circle perpetuated if the husband is treated without the wife being likewise treated, if she is infected.

4. It is essential that V. D. clinics should have diagnostic laboratories attached to them and that medical practitioners should be given facilities for obtaining free diagnostic reports on their patients who cannot afford the heavy fees of private laboratories. If feasible anti-syphilitic drugs and a scheme of treatment should also be made available to practitioners at a reduced rate. In framing a medical scheme of combat against Venereal Diseases one must protect the middle classes who cannot afford private treatment and do not like to attend a public clinic.

From personal knowledge of the problem of Venereal Diseases for a number of years I feel that moral prophylaxis influences only a very small number of people and that the best means of preventing the dissemination of these diseases is to provide the public with centres for medical prophylaxis of the disease. I should like to commend the German system of providing prophylactic treatment in Red Cross Centres so that the stigma attached to such treatment may be removed by combining it with general "first aid" measures.

Importance Of Propaganda

I wish to stress the importance of popular enlightenment on the whole problem. No measures are likely to be effective unless the population to which it is applied is fully convinced of its utility and understand its implications.

No hospital or clinic, no matter how efficiently staffed and lavishly equipped, is perfect without the services of "Almoners" or "Hospital Visitors" who attend such institutions to help patients in obtaining what they are in need of, such as adjustment of home conditions in order to enable the patient to come into hospital, arranging for convalescence, conveyance etc., and obtaining the necessary facilities in the institution. In a Venereal Clinic, an almoner is especially needed. The social stigma attached to these diseases makes it sometimes impossible for the patient to discuss his or her difficulties with friends or relations and the secrecy ensured in the clinics gives them a feeling of confidence while the help afforded is in many ways invaluable.

The Pre-Nuptial Health Regulation is a subject which is engaging increasing attention in several countries. In France three legislative proposals put forward in recent years show the strength of public opinion on this point. U. S. A. was the first country to require as a pre-requisite of marriage a certificate showing 'inter alia' freedom from Venereal Diseases. There is a similar legal enactment in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. I would suggest that Bombay should follow the example of Holland where such a certificate is not obligatory but where organisations exist for giving advice.

Lastly, I am strongly of opinion that we should cease designating Syphilis and Gonorrhoea as Venereal Diseases. Our Major problems to-day are the prevention of congenital syphilis and the early treatment of gonorrhoea in women. The child and the married woman are innocent victims of the disease and a nomenclature that implies a moral stigma deters patients from resorting to timely treatment and is out of harmony with present day ideals of medical and hospital practice. This is an opinion which is gaining ground on the Continent and was endorsed at the International Hospitals Association Congress in Knocke in 1933.—(A Paper read at the International Conference of Women in Calcutta)

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

"Every Baby A Perfect Criminal"

Psychiatrist Finds Five Types Of Lawbreakers: Statutory, Accidental, Neurotic, Normal And Psychotic

"Let us get away from the idea that the criminal is a strange monster whose mind works in a perverted manner, whose moral sense is extinct, and who is marked by physical signs of degeneration.

"The criminal is the same physically, and his psychological reactions are the same as the non-criminal," declares Dr. John Edward Lind, Psychiatrist of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, in "Science News Letter."

In fact, says Doctor Lind, we all start out as criminals.

"Every baby is a perfect criminal.....He recognizes only his own desires and everything else must be subordinate to them. He gives way to his own physical desires whenever he pleases. He demands warmth and food and comfort and howls until he gets them.....

"His activities are limited by his physical feebleness; otherwise, he would rob and kill."

CIVILIZING PROCESS.

Fortunately, most babies as they grow older go through a civilizing process. Family, nurse, and, later, teachers instil the social ideals that humanity has been slowly acquiring for thousands of years.

But some children do not receive these ideals. Their lives are warped, instead, by false ideals learned in slum homes, or by family conflicts.

"Psychological studies of some habitual criminals have revealed that their constant warring with society was in reality a symbol of the hate they once felt for a harsh father or an older brother," writes Doctor Lind.

There are, he says, five different kinds of criminals, indicated as statutory, accidental, neurotic, normal, and psychotic.

The statutory criminals are made by laws. Almost any citizen may be statutory criminal in these days of complex regulations and legislatures working day and night to turn out new ones.

Accidental criminals are those who commit crime under the influence of intense anger or passion, or when pressed by great need. Many murderers fall in this category.

Neurotic criminals are those suffering from some inner conflict that drives them to steal when they do not need money, or set fire wantonly to property. These are the kleptomaniacs, pyromaniacs, and their kind.

Normal criminals are those who received wrong ideals. In their youth they learned to look upon the corner gangster as a hero. Grown up, they have continually tried to emulate him.

The psychotic criminal is the only one of the group definitely warped mentally. They are a small group, says Doctor Lind and can usually be quickly recognized by the psychiatrist.

We are accustomed to thinking of murderers as the worst kind of criminals. The Washington psychiatrist says it isn't so.

"When showing a visitor about the criminal insane department of which I am head, I sometimes ask him to pick out three or four inmates he thinks might be murderers. He invariably selects a few rather coarse, rather unintelligent looking, but comparatively harmless persons.

"He doesn't suspect that the mild little man who retreated to his room when visitors were announced and the somewhat effeminate chap who was crocheting a belt, or the polite young fellow who opened the door for him and helped him on with his overcoat, were all murderers."—"Literary Digest."

Relics Of Indus Valley Civilization

Interesting Finds At Chanian-Jo-Daro

(BY A. G. ADVANI)

I had an occasion to visit CHANIAN-Jo-Daro, in Nawabshah District on my way from Sakrand to Nawabshah on Wednesday the 18th March, 1936.

There are many mounds scattered all over Sind almost in all districts of Sind, namely Nawabshah District, Sukkur District, Larkana District, Tharan Parkar District, and Khairpur State. Kahu-jo-Daro was excavated at Mirpurkhas in Tharan Parkar District, about twelve years back by the Archaeological Department. A Buddha temple with a stone image of Buddha was one of the findings. Mohen-jo-Daro was the next place at Dhokri, in Larkana District, which was excavated by the same Department, for a number of years. Messrs. R. D. Bannerji, Dikshit, Sir John Marshall and Mackay were in charge. Many coins, seals, images of Buddha, skeletons, pottery pained as well as plain, and many other articles were found. Excavations continued for several winters, but they had to be stopped due to want of funds on the part of the Government of India.

Chanian-jo-Daro, is situated one mile from Sukkur station and about five miles from Nawabshah The excavation work has been entrusted to an American Company and is in charge of Dr. Mackay. Excavations have been carried on for the last six months and will be carried on for one month more. The Government have given a lease for three years to the Company. The work of the excavation will be resumed in the next winter. Many articles of pottery seals, coins, stones, bricks, marble stones, marble utensils, mud and brick toys, etc. have been made. The excavations have been made at two places and from the top of the surface they have dug the ground at least fifty to fifty-five feet. Nothing so valuable as jewellery has been found.

The prosperity of Egypt depends on the River Nile and the prosperity of Sind depends on the River Indus. Like the Nile the Indus has never been stationary. The ancient towns of Sind, like the ancient towns of Egypt, were built on the river bank and were deserted when the river changed its course. Along these riverbeds are to be seen the ruins of different capitals and towns of Sind. They are now mere rubbish-heaps locally known as 'Daras.' Chanian-jo-Daro is one of them. A survey of all the ruins in Sind is being made and it is generally found that almost all the ancient remains in this province are essentially Buddhist. The coins and seals found at Chanian-jo-Daro show that the town existed at the same time as the town near Dhokri (now known as Mohen-jo-Daro). The findings at Chanian-jo-Daro will be divided equally between the American Company and the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. The American company will send the antiquities to different Museums in America and the Government of India will send their share of relics to the various Indian Museums.

LIFE REVIVED AFTER 3,000 YEARS

Soviet Scientist Succeed In Amazing Experiment

The possibility of the revival of organisms buried for more than 3,000 years at a depth ranging from ten to fifteen feet in the regions of eternal frost in Siberia has been definitely established by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Professor P. N. Kapterev, who has carried on experiments for the past two years, announces that he has successfully revived insects and a small variety of lobsters born 1000 years B.C.

Eggs and crawfish dating from the same period have been hatched and ten normal generations of crawfish, consisting of 100 of them, have been reproduced. Specimens, when removed from frozen soil below the thawing zone, were placed in a jar of distilled water and when the soil thawed, embryos of the various organisms discovered were revived.

OF TREMENDOUS SIGNIFICANCE

These successful experiments are said to be of tremendous scientific significance, bearing the possibility of practical application.

"Imagine for a moment that the frozen body of the famous South Pole explorer, Amundsen, who was lost in the Arctic in 1928, might be discovered," an enthusiastic research worker at the Academy of Science remarked to me to-day. "We might actually bring him back to life."

Professor M. I. Sumgin, chairman of a commission of the Academy of Science, charged with the study of the Soviet Union's permanently frozen zones, announced his readiness to undertake an examination of deeper layers of soil in an attempt to discover other organisms antedating by thousands of years those recently revived.

LIFE TO FROZEN AREAS

Forty-seven per cent of the immense area of the Soviet Union is eternally frozen to a depth of six feet and more, Professor Sumgin recently stated. Problems of housing, excavation and road-building, necessary for the exploitation of these now sparsely inhabited regions, are still unsolved, and come within the scope of Professor Sumgin's commission.

Heretofore buildings constructed over frozen soil sank, because the heat within them softened the ground beneath.

In view of the natural resources of the frozen soil areas, which are known to possess gold, platinum, coal and ores, Russians are deeply interested in the solution of the problem of the construction of cities, factories and highways in these regions.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE

PARIS.—The International Universities' Conference, which was held in London in 1934 and in Grenoble in 1933, is to take place in 1936 in Heidelberg.

The conference will last from the 24th to the 26th of June, and will immediately precede the 550th anniversary celebrations of Heidelberg University, which will be held from the 27th to the 30th of June.

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.

Riddles

THOUGH, as a rule, comparatively cheap to buy, I am usually regarded as being among the most valued of my owner's possessions. I am round but not fat, and though my owner sometimes covers me up—usually in cold weather—I am generally to be seen if you know where to look. And most people do know. As a general rule, it is a man who buys me and a woman who wears me. I am the symbol of something which should never wear out. What am I?

• • •

2. When does every flower get completely out of breath?

• • •

3. Why is a common garden spider taller than a six-foot man?

• • •

4. What has a head, foot, four legs and feet, but no face?

A Jumping Jack

THIS amusing "Jumping Jack" is easily made of simple materials usually at hand. The only things needed are a small cork, a sheet of paper, a glass of water, and a piece of cardboard. Put the cardboard over the glass of water. The rim of the glass must be dry and the cardboard must completely cover the glass.

Fold the sheet of paper and cut out the figure of a boy, cutting the paper so that the fold represents the center of the boy's body and head. Cut out one leg, removing a small piece of the fold. When the figure is opened out it will have two legs by which it can be balenced on the cork.

After the glass of water with the card on it has been left standing for a few minutes the card will become raised slightly in the center. Balance the figure on the cork, place the cork in the center of the card, wait a few minutes and the card will become depressed, and the figure of Jack will jump in the air.

Mind-Reading with a Knife

HERE is a sharp trick with a bright, new table-knife and a deck of cards whereby the amateur can perform a very clever trick in "mind-reading."

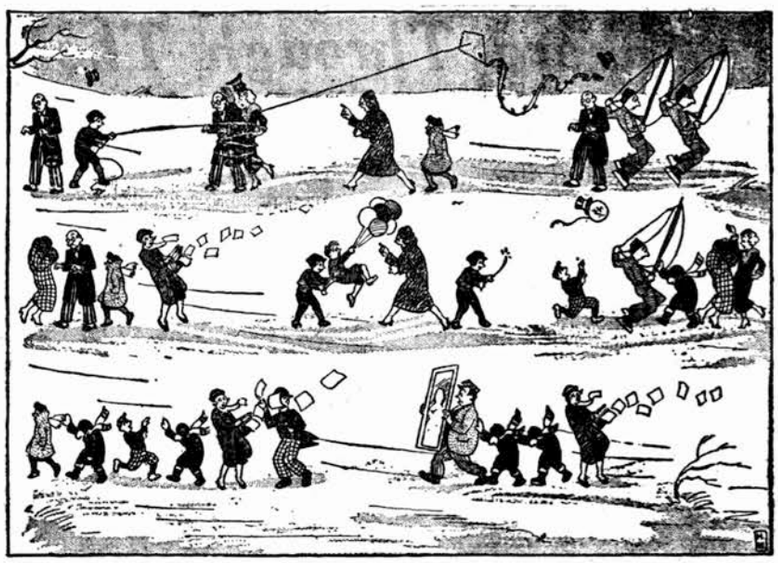
Holding a pack horizontally between the tips of his left thumb and forefinger, the magician inserts a knife into the center of the pack. He immediately announces the name of the card above the knife. He places his right forefinger on top of the pack and lifts up all the cards above the knife, showing the card he named.

The trick may be repeated and spectators may insert the knife, but the performer, before he lifts the cards will always name the card correctly.

The secret of the trick consists of using a table-knife with a bright blade. When the knife has been inserted, the conjurer tilts the pack very slightly to the right. At the same instant, he tilts the knife blade slightly to the left, moving it so that it comes directly under the inner left corner of the pack. He immediately catches a reflection of the index corner of the card above the knife. That is the card he names before he lifts up the upper half of the pack.

If the pack is held high, so that it is almost on a level with the eyes, the tilting motions are virtually unnecessary. The weight of the knife will bend down the lower half of the cards a bit, and the conjurer catches the reflection easily.

For solution of this puzzle, see page 48).



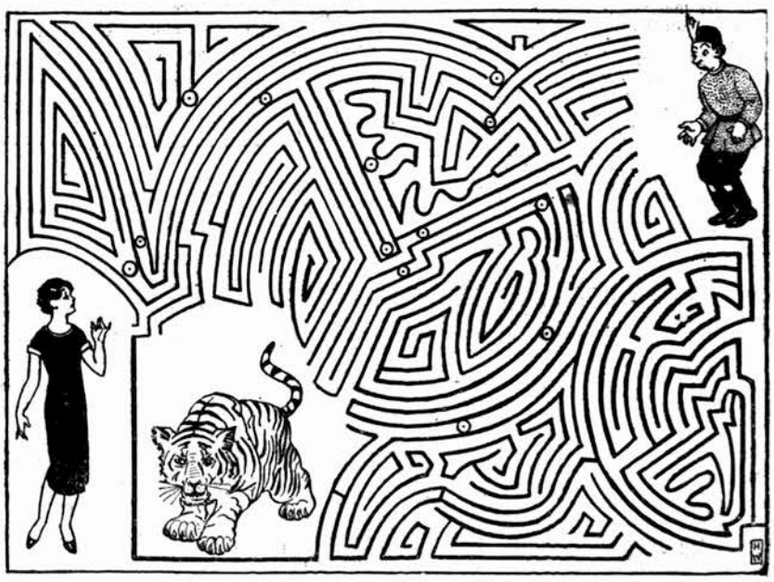
A Cryptogram For April

As the time draws near for Old Man Winter to depart, he seems determined to give everybody something to remember him by. Accordingly, that frosty gentleman lifts his rugged head over the northern horizon and sends his freezing blasts through the land.

Boreas seems particularly vehement toward the town of Blinkville, but although he drives some of its inhabitants scurrying for cover, others revel in the gusts that sweep the icy streets.

Then such scenes as the above are quite common. In this panorama the figures form a pictorial cryptogram. This means that, if you substitute a letter of the alphabet for each kind of figure shown, the groups of people will form words and the words will make up a popular proverb which is very applicable to the situation depicted.

(Solution appears on page 48.)



"THE LADY OR THE TIGER"

Most people have read the absorbing novel of "The Lady or the Tiger", but few are aware of the actual circumstances that suggested the plot to the author.

King Rufouse III, of Lethargia was one of the cruellest despots that country had ever known, but he had a daughter who was as beautiful as her father was tyrannical. Fear of her father's wrath had driven all suitors from the palace and the princess seemed doomed to die an old maid, when Alexis Dumkerl fell in love with her. Alexis played the tuba in the village band and, as he know no more of fear than he did of musical harmony, he was so rash he to serenade the princess in the palace courtyard.

Alexis was not suffered to toot his dismal instrument long, before he was summoned in front of the king. His majesty announced to Alexis that he might have the princess if he could find her. It was merely a question of walking through the passages until he came to the room where the princess was waiting. Some of the passages had revolving doors which revolved in one direction, so that Alexis could not retrace his steps, after passing through one of them. Incidentally, the king added, Alexis must not make any mistakes as there was a ferocious man-eating tiger in one of the other rooms.

Anyone who visits Lethargia is sure to find Alexis, seated at one of the tables in the tavern, explaining to some visitor how he won the princess and drawing plans of the palace on the tablecloth. But, when he lingers too long in the festive atmosphere of the inn, his royal spouse is apt to arrive and haul him home by the collar, whereat Alexis scratches his head dubiously and wonders to himself whether he got the lady or the tiger.

See if you can trace the route taken by Alexis in winning the princess. The small circles represent the revolving doors, and, once you pass one of these, you cannot turn back.

(For solution see page 48)

WONDER ROADS OF FUTURE

Mr. Hoare-Belisha's Vision Of Pedestrian's Paradise

"Let him who walks, runs, rides, reads," said Mr. Hoare-Belisha, explaining his circular to local authorities on the future layout of roads.

"He will see a picture of our future roads in which the unit for each lane of traffic is fixed at 10 or 11 feet, in which, wherever more than 400 vehicles pass at the peak hour, there should be dual carriageways and in which building up from this measuring road will reach a road 140 feet wide with dual carriageways, separated by ample central reservations, cycle tracks, margins and verges and space for trees and shrubs."

Very Pretty Girl, in art gallery—I believe you have a very fine "Constable" here?

New Attendant—Dunno, miss unless it's 'Erbert 'ere—'e aint badlookin'.

Ankara Through The Ages

Few Spots In The World Have Seen More History Than This Ultra-Modernist Metropolis Of New Turkey

Ankara, rearing up out of the Anatolian Plain, is the perfect symbol of the new Turkey, of which it is the new capital. It is as old as the ancient Hittites who ruled over it for thirty centuries, and as new as this morning's last edition. There still cling to it the glamour, mystery and outlandish picturesqueness of an Orient which the Turks are fast putting behind them, and it vibrates with the brisk, challenging modernity of a Radio City, (writes Mr. Harold Denny in the "New York Times.")

From it, forty centuries ago, marched bearded soldiers of King Munilus to destroy Babylon and the dynasty of Hammurabi. From it now go the orders of an ultra-modern dictator for the rebuilding of an outworn, decrepit civilization into a bustling new one of iron foundaries, cotton mills, chemical plants and all the paraphernalia of to-day's—and to-morrow's—changing civilization. Where forgotten kings once dictated cuneiform ultimatums to Chaldean monarchs and Egyptian pharaohs, a group of clever men in frock coats and striped trousers are building a social order only less radical than that of Soviet Russia.

Few spots in the world have seen more history, and here, as in few ancient sites of world-shaking events, the making of history is still proceeding. To-day, as capital of modern Turkey, Ankara even retains the name which it bore in the earliest records. The Ankuwa of the Hittites became the Ankyra of the Greeks and the Ankara of the modern Turks.

With its commanding topographical position it must have been a fortress from the time human tribes began to roam and fight. After the Hittites came the Phrygians, among whose kings was Midas. The Anatolian Plain, the Cappadocia of classical times, with the high peak of Ankara towering over it, became the route between East and West for trading caravans and conquering armies. To Ankara came Alexander the Great after cutting the Gordian knot. Greek colonies imprinted their language and art upon the city.

IN ROMAN DAYS.

In time Ankara became the capital of the Roman province of Galatia. Marble fragments of Roman statues and altars still gleam in the walls of the grim Byzantine citadel crowning its mountain, and there remain a magnificent Roman temple and Roman baths. Hither came Peter and Paul and Timothy to establish the Christian Church of the Galatians. On the historic plain where the new rulers of Turkey are erecting a shining city of ultra-modernistic government buildings, apartment houses, villas and a super-Occidental athletic field, Pompey defeated Mithrydates, and centuries later Haroun-el-Rachid, the Crusaders and Tamerlane fought their gaudy battles.

But the leaders of modern Turkey have turned their backs on all this—except that they are taking good care to preserve and study the monuments of the past as excavators dig them up—and are fixing their eyes wholly on the future. It would almost seem that they are ashamed of the hoary brown-walled fortress and the narrow, twisting streets of the city on the mountain. A few months ago an American motion picture photographer, after taking views of the broad avenues, coursed by tramways, buses and sleek new taxicabs and flanked by brand new government buildings, banks and stores illuminated at night by red and blue neon lights, mounted to the citadel to get pictures of the old Ankara for contrast. He was arrested and his film was suppressed.

The Turks may well be proud of the metropolis they are creating. Where now are rising these self-consciously modern buildings, efficiently designed but so cold and austere in contrast to the warm, haphazard loveliness of the old forts and mosques on the mountain above them, was a malarial swamp when Kemal Ataturk made Ankara the capital of the new republic in 1923.

It was an old-fashioned Asiatic town of 35,000. Now its inhabitants number 123,000. Besides the thousands who have come here because Ankara is the political and economic capital, other thousands have come to engage in the industries which are rapidly being established.

Old streets have been repaved and fine new macadam avenues run across the ancient plain and up the slopes of Mount Tamerlane. The new city is being constructed according to a comprehensive unified plan and with the announced ambition of making it the peer of any world capital. The streets are beautifully clean and fine metropolitan shops line the broad sidewalks of the boulevards. Downtown are the magnificently housed government banks, motion-picture houses and hotels.

At the edge of the present new city a still newer quarter of government buildings is being created—band-box buildings all in rigid ultra-modernistic architecture. And at the end of the Boulevard Ghazi, upon a height looking down upon the capital, is the palace of Kemal Ataturk, more modernistic, perhaps, than any other building in the city.

Statues of the Ghazi and memorials of the sacrifices and victories which created the new Turkey are everywhere, some of them excellent sculpture, and some very regrettable. More important, and vastly more significant of the new Turkey, are the schools; they range from primary to professional and trade schools.

The city itself is hardly more modern than the people who inhabit it. A sentimental Occidental wandering among the mosques of old Stamboul and remembering the Arabian Nights finds himself regretting the modernization, the westernization, of Turkey. Those twisting streets should be populated by men in red fezzes, curly toed slippers and baggy breeches. But in Ankara the people—men in decently tailored Occidental suits and felt hats and women equally well turned out—are congruous with the city.

TURKEY LOOKS WEST.

Kemal Ataturk might conceivably have created his republic and launched his revolutionary economic programme and at the same time let the men keep their fezzes and go about in Arabian Nights get-up, and even have let the women remain in the harems. But much of what one sees in Turkey to-day is a conscious breaking with the past, of psychological more than of practical value. These stiff, rightangled buildings are as different from the graciously proportioned mosques as the ultra-modernistic new buildings of Moscow are different from the gorgeous old Orthodox churches which have been pulled down to make way for them.

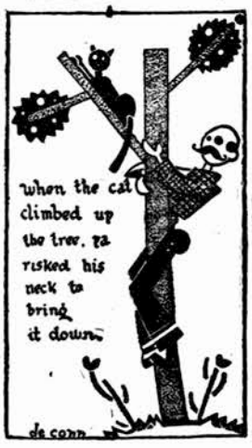
The people, at least the urban population, have taken easily and gayly to Kemal Ataturk's westernization. Observe them, for in-

(Continued on page 47)

A Concealed City

THE incident pictured and described in the accompanying drawing took place in a small city the name of which is cleverly concealed in the illustration. A small city of the same name is found in each of the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Tennessee and Texas.

What is the name of the city?



(For solutions see page 46.)

A Cigarette That Defies Gravity

A CIGARETTE is laid on the table so that about two-thirds of it protrudes over the edge. Yet the cigarette does not fall.

There are two methods of performing this trick. The first requires a prepared cigarette. A bit of metal is hidden in one end of the cigarette, and as that end is much heavier than the other, the cigarette can easily be set so that it apparently overbalances the table edge.

The other method consists simply of moistening one side of the tip of cigarette and pressing that side firmly against the table edge. The cigarette will stick, although more than half of it hangs over the edge of the table.

Do not moisten all the tip of the cigarette as that would give the trick away. Use plain tipped cigarettes in both methods. A cork tip would arouse suspicion.

Magic with a Coin

PLACE a small coin on the palm side of your wrist, snap your fingers, and see if you can make the coin turn over on your wrist. This little stunt is not as easy as it sounds, but with practice you will soon learn the exact way of doing it.

Of course, you must become perfect at performing this trick before you attempt to do it in front of your friends.

The Proverb of the Clock

FIGURES are not supposed to lie, but you cannot always rely on their veracity, particularly, when they are found on the face of a clock which is undergoing repairs. That is what Mr. and Mrs. Henpeck are going to discover, when they get to the theater three hours before time. However, their little set-to makes an interesting puzzle, that should not take the wary puzzlist long to solve.

Can you tell what proverb is hidden in the "balloons" of the drawing? Take a word from each picture and form a four-word proverb which it would be well to bear in mind, in case you are ever in a situation similar to that of the Henpecks.

LOOK AT THE TIME! I THOUGHT YOU'D NEVER GET HERE
BUT MY DEAR! I'M SURE IT'S EARLIER THAN THAT.
GOOD GRIEF! WE'RE TWO HOURS LATE ALREADY.
I GUESS IT'LL KEEP BETTER TIME NOW, MR. PINHEAD

The Game of a Magic Square of Fractions

AFTER you have solved this little puzzle of a magic square of numbers you can use it as a game for testing the mathematical skill of your friends.

Get a sheet of paper and draw on it a large square which you divide into nine small squares. Near the top of the sheet and above the large square write the following nine numbers in a horizontal row: ½, ⅙, ⅓, 1, 1, 1, 1½, 1⅓ and 1⅙.

Now try to solve the puzzles by writing one of the nine numbers in each of the squares in such an order that the sum of the three numbers in each of the horizontal, vertical and two diagonal rows is equal to three.

(For solution see page 46.)

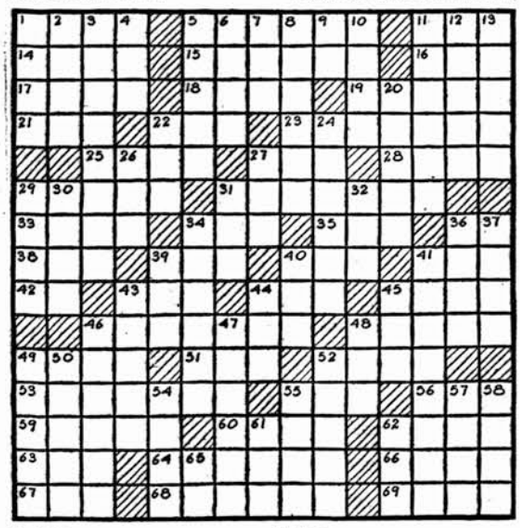
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Arrive.
5—Burial places.
11—Small quantity.
14—River in Russia.
15—Depression worn by running water.
16—Sooner than.
17—Status.
18—Freezes.
19—Turkish money of account.
21—High priest of Israel.
22—Golf mound.
23—A friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians.
25—Roffian.
27—Salt.
28—Inland sea of Russia.
29—What popular columnist wrote the novel "The Boy Grew Older"?
31—Last course of a meal.
33—Dress.
34—Of small stature.
35—Astern.
36—Note of the musical scale.
38—Wine vessel.
39—Cooking utensil.
40—Perform.
41—Stomach.
42—Biblical pronoun.
43—Forward part of a vessel.
44—Grow old.
45—Withered.
46—Pilsen is in what province of Czechoslovakia?
48—Central parts.
49—Mark remaining from a wound.
51—Small boy.
52—Soft magnesium silicate.
53—What university is at Ithaca, New York?
54—Drink in small quantities.
56—Member of an Indian tribe.
59—Change.
60—Object of worship.
62—Agitate.
63—Fish eggs.
64—Ordinal number.
66—Verdi opera.
67—Make a mistake.
68—Come out.
69—Digits.

VERTICAL

1—Heal.
2—Verbal.
3—Winnipeg is the capital of what Canadian province?
4—Deer.
5—Who composed the "Peer Gynt Suite"?
6—Contest of speed.
7—Hail!
8—Views.
9—Printer's measure.
10—Fold in cloth.
11—Leave.
12—Sphere of action.
13—Gem.
20—Clever.
22—Large cask.
24—Colmar is in what district lying between the Rhine and the Vosges Mts.
26—Color.
27—Join with needle and thread.
29—Utter the cry of the donkey.
30—What is the "Eternal City"?
31—Minute point.
32—Lizard
34—What American poet wrote "The Vision of Sir Launfal"?
36—Price of a person's transportation.
37—Inspires with reverential fear.
39—Exclamation.
40—Turkish commander.
41—What Shakespearean character is Romeo's witty friend?
45—Carried.
46—Help.
47—The sun.
48—Trade.
49—Malevolence.
50—Covering for the head.
51—Frighten.
52—Hue.
53—Mark used in Spanish printing.
54—Gaelic.
55—Melody.
57—Rising and falling of the ocean's surface.
58—Periods of time.
61—Beetle.
62—Posed for a portrait.
65—Printer's measure.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday issue).

Count the Employees

ONE of the stations of the Tracless Traction Company has been built for the exclusive use of employees of the Makit Manufacturing Corporation. The sole entrance to this station is in the yard of the Corporation's factory and, though there is a bustle of activity at eight in the morning and at six at night, during the remainder of the day, the station is empty.

As the factory is located far from the city and the residential suburbs, this railway provides the only means of communication and is used by every one of the employes twice a day. A turnstile was installed on the first of this year, which automatically registers the nickel fares. At the time of the Collection Department's last report, this turnstile had received $5,882.30 in fares. During the period it had been in operation, not a single employee had been absent, nor had any ever gone through the turnstile more or less than twice each working day.

Can you tell how many employees there are in the Makit Manufacturing Corporation?

(Solution of this puzzle appears on page 48.

The Inverted Pyramid

IF you have ever visited a large art museum, you would most certainly have seen a painting by the distinguished French artist who is the subject of this inverted pyramid.

Fill in the squares with words answering the following definitions and see how speedily you can discover the name of this painter, who was born on March 23, 1822.

VERTICAL:
1. A letter. 2. An olympiad (abbr.) 3. Title prefixed to the Christian name of a knight. 4. To instigate or encourage. 5. Fundamental. 6. Inflammation of the ear. 7. The time from dusk to dawn. 8. A fine whetstone. 9. Printer's measures. 10. Pronoun. 11. Letter.

HORIZONTAL:
1. Celebrated animal painter. 2. Drink offerings. 3. Abdicates. 4. A tenth. 5. An inhabitant of a city. 6. Recipe (abbr.).

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 48.)

TROPICAL HYGIENE

Enlargement Of Hamburg's Famous Institute

It is well-known that Hamburg is a place where tropical diseases can be cured and to which patients come from all countries which have possessions near the Equator. They come to Hamburg to seek not only a cure for their illnesses, but also innoculations against them. It has just been reported that Hamburg's world-famous Institute of Tropical Hygiene is to be enlarged by the addition of a new building. The erection of this is in full swing and Doctor Muehlens, Director of the Institute, recently delivered a lecture on the subject of this building. The continually increasing number of patients has made an enlargement of the hospital wards an absolute necessity.

The reconstruction and the new building will be completed in May and will include three large wards with 20 beds and 20 single and double bedrooms for first and second-class patients. All the wards are light, airy and comfortable and are provided for the most part with sun terraces facing the River Elbe. A large garden has been laid out and there will also be a roof garden. There will be special departments for diagnosis by means of Rontgen methods and electro and hydro-therapy. In the past year, the number of patients treated was 1,258 as compared with 994 in the previous years. Several hundred doctors and students, as well as many lay people, from home and abroad, visited the Institute, the greater number of such visitors being foreigners. Three hundred students attended the University and other courses provided.

Doctor Muehlens paid a special tribute to the valuable scientific work done by members of the Institute now abroad who kept up their connection with Hamburg.

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ANKARA THROUGH THE AGES

(Continued from page 46)

stance, in a fashionable restaurant, as this writer did on Christmas night, which happened also to be the beginning of Bairam, the feasting period marking the end of the fast of Ramadan. Mosleмism having vanished as a State religion in the new Turkey, the feast of Bairam has lost its religious significance but the Turks celebrate it enthusiastically with visiting and drinking and gay dining.

The restaurant, as modernistic in its interior decorations, are the building which houses it, was ornate with Christmas decorations and every table was crowded. Middle-aged women who had spent their youth behind grilled windows danced stiffly but not too badly with their husbands and their husbands' friends. Men wore the paterfamilias expression of fathers presiding at Christmas dinners in America. And an excellent orchestra played, of all things, "Holy Night, Silent Night," between a waltz and a fox-trot.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"That is the great master's last picture. His model ate him before he could finish."

"What is the connecting link between the animal and the vegetable kingdom?" asks a correspondent. Stew.

* * * *

Shopper: "So you don't have my size?"

Shoe Salesman: "As a matter of fact, madame, we have no shoes that are large on the inside and small on the outside."

* * * *

Robinson: "They say old Guggenheimer is worth half a million. Do your think it right?"

Henderson: "It's not right, and he's not worth it. But I think he's got it."

* * * *

Mere Woman: "Everybody in the town knows about it. Some are taking her part and some his".

Mere man: "And a few eccentric individuals are minding their own business. I suppose."

* * * *

A teacher was testing the intelligence of a newcomer to her class.

"Who said, "I come to bury Caesar?" she asked.

"P—please, teacher, the undertaker," suggested the nervous youngster.

* * * *

"How shall I mend this run in my stocking?"

"By following the usual rule for success."

"What do you mean?"

"Begin at the bottom of the ladder."

* * * *

I had decided to take the furnished flat.

Landlady: "Of course I must ask you for a deposit."

Myself: "Certainly", (handing over the required sum).

Landlady (beaming): "Thanks. And now, do you want a receipt, or shall we trust one another?"

* * * *

Mary, aged seven, was late home from school. Moreover keen disappointment was written plainly on her face.

"Why, darling," exclaimed her anxious mother, "What kept you so late?"

"Mummy, a horse got sick and fell down on the street and they went off for the horse-doctor, and I waited to have a look at him."

"And did he come dear?" queried mother.

"Yes," replied Mary disappointedly, "and he was only a man".

Two small boys were puzzling their brains to invent a new game. At last one of them said, eargerly: "I know, Billy; let's who can make the ugliest face."

"Aw, go on!" was the reply. "Look what a start you've got!"

* * * *

"I want a room with twin beds," insisted the new arrival at the hotel.

"Certainly", replied the clerk, "but what an odd request for a man travelling alone!"

"Perhaps," returned the traveller, "but when I spent a night here last year I had only half enough bed clothes for one."

* * * *

"Annie Mae", said the mistress of the house, finally giving way to curiosity, "I notice you have been taking our empty grapefruit hulls home with you. What do you do with them?"

The negro maid looked up at her mistress with a sheepish grin.

"YYes'um," she admitted. "I'se been carrying 'em home. I'se think they make my garbage look so stylish."

* * * *

"What are you doing with those snowballs?" asked the gentleman, suspiciously, to an urchin, a few days before Christmas.

"Sellin' 'em, sir; sellin' 'em three for a penny, and them what can't afford to buy them gets 'em for nuffin'."

"Ah, indeed!" said the gentleman. "I'l buy the entire lot."

Coalman (fond of golf): "It unloads the coals slowly, but it is more interesting."

A man had been dining with his wife in a restaurant, and when his bill was brought to him he remarked to the waiter:—

"Waiter, one item is wrong here. We didn't have three plates of soup. We only had two!"

"Pardon me, sir," replied the waiter, "you forget the plate I spilled over the lady's dress!"

* * * *

Three elders of a Glasgow church were discussing the merits of their minister's sermons.

"He's wonderful," said the first. "I mind him preaching three sermons from one text."

"But that's nothing to old Jones," said another. "I mind him preaching six sermons from the shortest text in the Book"

"Oh," said the third man, puffing slowly and thoroughly at his pipe, "that's nothing to my wife. She's been preaching at me for thirty years from no text at all."

An Oriental shopkeeper, being in great financial trouble went to a specialist in burglary and arson.

"Would you like to have a fire?" he was asked.

"'No" he replied. "I prefer a burglary. In the first place it is cleaner. In the second, if the insurance company won't pay, you've still got your goods."

* * * *

A man drowsing by the fire was roused by the sound of his pal rummaging in the cupboard.

"What are you looking for?" he asked.

"Nothing."

'You'll not find it there," he said, and he settled down in his chair again "You'll find it in the decanter on the table where the whiskey was."

* * * *

"Hello, Brown! Seen Smith lately? I've been looking for him high and low for the last three months."

"Well, those are the places. He's been dead about that time."

* * * *

"It takes a woman twenty years to make a man of her son."

"Yes, and another woman twenty minutes to make a fool of him."

* * * *

"Can I trust him?"

"Why, he's so crooked that the wool he pulls over your eyes is half cotton.

* * * *

St. Peter: "How did you get up here?"

Latest Arrived: "Flu."

"That's the biggest trout I've ever caught, mon, and it was simply delicious."

"Why do you want your name changed to Leslie Maurice Smith?"

"It's my wive's idea. She thinks we ought to have the initials that are on our knives."

* * * *

A newly married couple were entertaining friends, and amongst the guests was one whose continued rudeness made him objectionable to the rest of the company.

His conduct, although almost unbearable, was tolerated for some time, until at supper he held up on his fork a piece of meat which had been served to him, and in a vein of intended humour remarked. "Is this pig".

"To which end of the fork do you refer?" asked a quiet-looking man sitting at the other end of the table.

Country Policeman: "The next witness is across at the Hotel y'r Worship. I'll go across and get him."

Country Magistrate: "Good! I'll come with you."

The argument had been all on Mrs. Brown's side throughout the evening, and Brown was distinctly fed-up.

"You seem to think a cold in the head means nothing to a woman," stormed his wife. "I don't know of anything more annoying!"

Her husband peered over the newspaper he had been trying to read.

"No?" he countered, with a rare flash of spirit.. "How about lockjaw?"

* * * *

A Scotsman and an American struck up acquaintance in a hotel lounge in the Westend. After the former had had several drinks at the American's expense, he said to him: "Well, will you have a drink wi' me?"

"Sure," replied the other, blandly. "I guess I'll have a glass of champagne."

For an instant the Scot was staggered.

"Aye, well, ye can guess again," he said at last. "And guess nearer saxpence."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

INVERTED PYRAMID: The words in the vertical rows are: R, Ol, Sir, Abet, Basic, Oititis, Night, Hone, Ens, Us, R. The words in the horizontal rows are: ROSA BONHEUR, Libations, Resigns, Tithe, Cit, S.

Hidden City: The name of the concealed city is PARIS (PARISked).

Cryptogram: The 32 figures represent the letters that spell the nine words of the cryptogram: IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.

Clock Proverb: A word is picked from each of the four panels to form the adage: BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

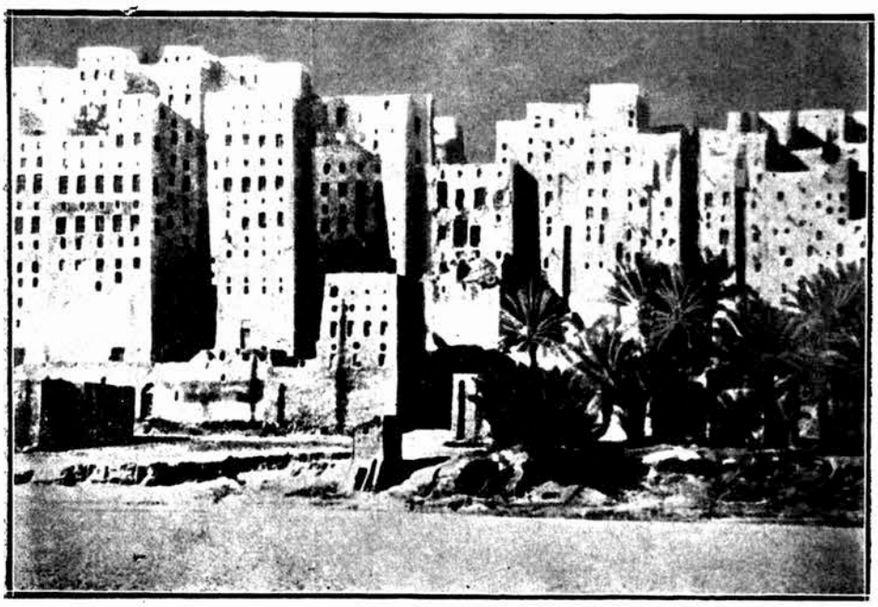
Number Square: the nine numbers are arranged in three rows of three numbers each as follows: First row—1, 1/2, 1 1/2. Second row—1 1/2, 1, 1/2. Third row—1/2, 1 1/2, 1.

Count of Employees: Divide $5882.30 by 10 (daily fare paid by each passenger) and the result is 58,823, which represents the number of employees multiplied by the number of working days. Since 59 and 997 are the only two numbers which, when multiplied together, give 58,823, then the number 997 must, therefore, be the number of employees, as it could not be the number of working days.

Riddles: 1. A wedding ring. 2. When it becomes fully blown. 3. Because it stands over eight feet. 4. A bed.

Lady or Tiger: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

SKYSCRAPERS IN THE DESERT



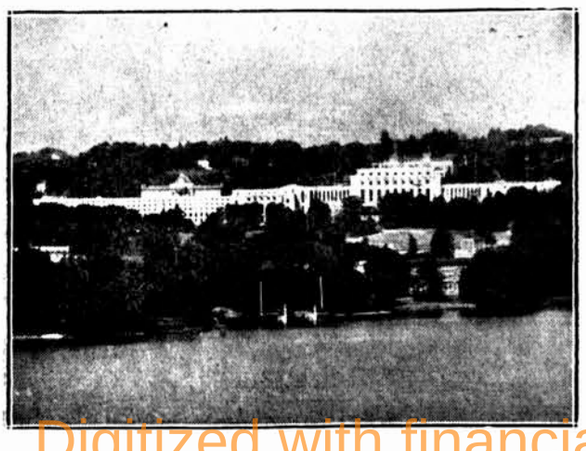
These skyscrapers in the desert city of Shiban, in Southern Arabia, are a source of constant amazement to modern architects. They were old in years when America was a land of log-cabins.

Birmingham fireman in latest rescue apparatus.

Miss M. Kettnerova, of Czecho-Slovakia, world's champion table tennis player.

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, Dictator of New Turkey, who is insisting on Turkey's right to re-fortify Dardanelles in view of the altered European situation.

Marguerite Churchill, film actress, prefers chiffon above all fabrics for the warm months.



Newly constructed buildings of League of Nations, Geneva.

Aquatic pools at the Berlin Olympic Stadium.

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